

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

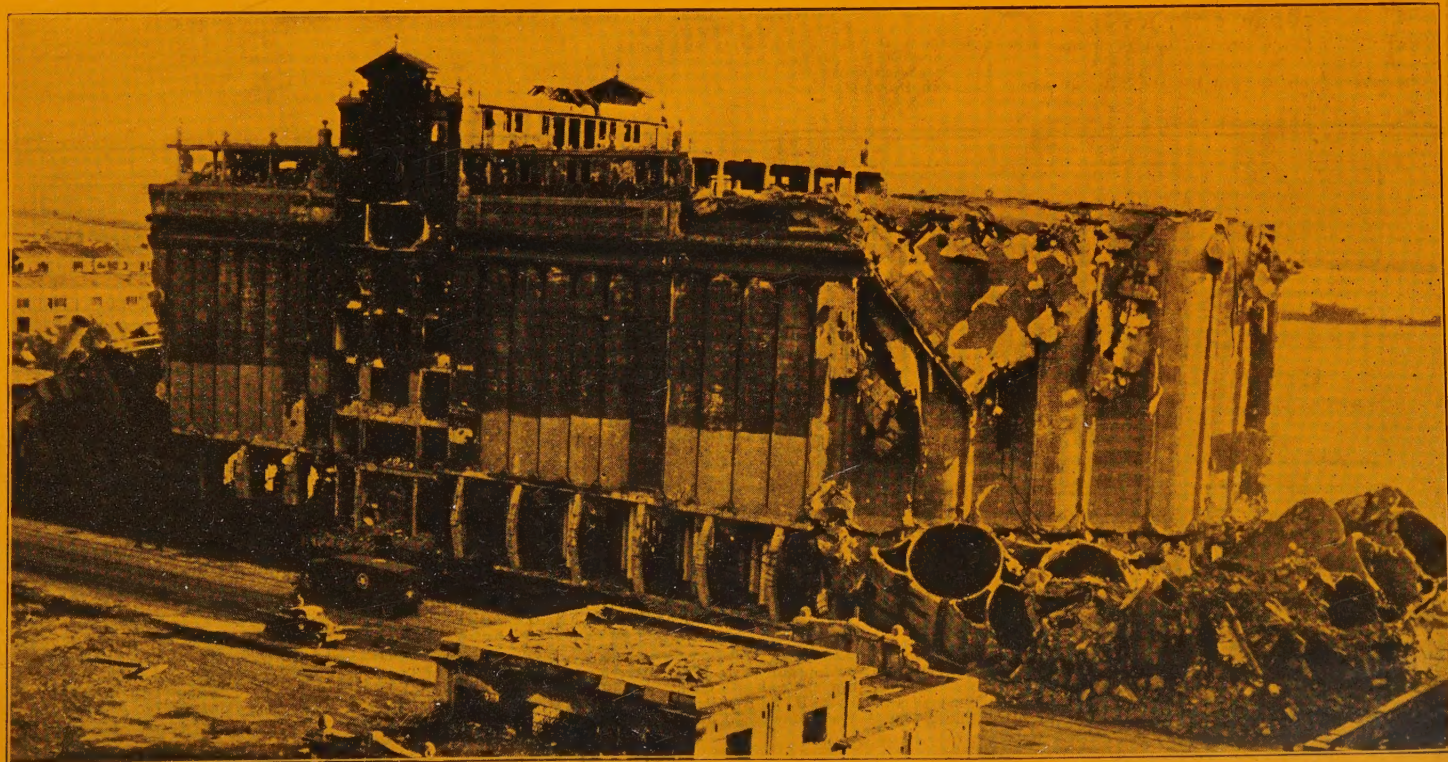
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Grain Storage Elevator on the Dock at Naples, Italy, Dynamited by the Germans as They Evacuated the Port Nov. 10, 1943.
Signal Corps photo; courtesy Foreign Commerce Weekly

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$18 per year.

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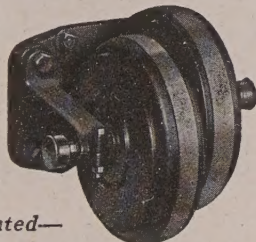
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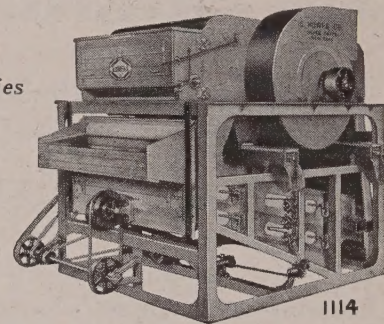
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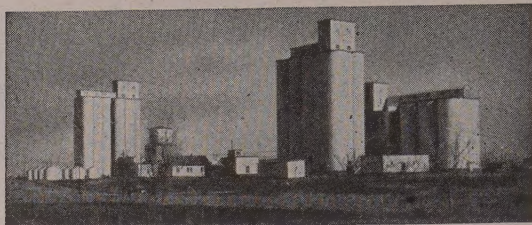
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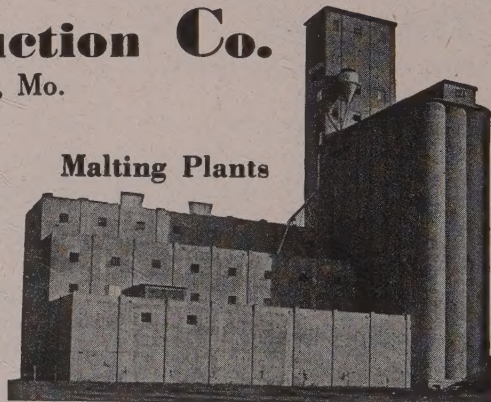
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HELP WANTED—A large feed manufacturing plant located in southern Ohio is in need of a sober, industrious, experienced man whose character and ability can stand rigid investigation. He will be Superintendent of their 750,000 bushel storage elevator. He must be thoroughly experienced in handling grain and soft feed, and all phases of elevator operations including grain drying. Address 94P1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago

FOR SALE—4 Homers Electric Magnetic Separators. Cliff Buzick, Inc., Bardstown, Ky.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Half ton Vertical Feed Mixer with motor. Good as new. R. K. Calkins Elevator, Brunswick, Nebr.

HAMMER MILL with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—A one ton Burton horizontal feed mixer, floor level feed, in extra good condition. Guingrich Grain Co., Wolcott, Ind.

FOR SALE—One Monitor No. 10 Large Size Oats Clipper. Good condition, at special bargain price. Bryan Farm Products, Bryan, O.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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MACHINES FOR SALE

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—30 ft., direct return, chain elevator with drag and truck lift. 15 in. cups; handles ear corn or small grain. \$150.00 for quick sale. The B. B. Milling Co., Emden, Illinois.

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—No. 5 Super Ace Hammermill with 75 HP 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle motor. This mill is in daily use and is in good operating condition. Price \$1,000.00

Sullivan Grain Company
Sullivan, Illinois

FOR SALE—Wrecking grain elevator complete with machinery equipment. 6-50 HP AC slow speed Rex Motor complete with controls, switch boxes. Also 150 HP synchronized motor. General Wrecking & Lumber Co., 4600 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Kewanee Truck Lift: Lift has the safety guard rail, two cylinder Curtis Compressor, extra heavy air tank, Fairbanks Morse totally enclosed 5 HP. motor, uses four V belts instead of chain drive. Motor has been used only two years. Riederer Grain Co., Rozel, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—1 No. 2 Gruendler, direct connected to 1-40 HP motor complete with starter, 220 volts.

1—No. 3 J. B. standard, direct connected to 1-50 HP motor with starter, 220 volts.

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J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Five rebuilt J. B. Hammermills, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 75 HP., either V-Belt drive or Direct Connected. Hammers and Screens for most all makes of mills, Fans, Fan liners, Bolts, Bearings, V-Belt Drives, Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller, Electric Motors, Mill Shafts, Pulleys, etc. Save Money on new and rebuilt feed mill equipment.

Indiana Grain Machinery Company
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FOR SALE—1-9 x 18 2 pair high Great Western Mill.

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FOR SALE—4 Double Stand 9x18 Wolf Rolls. 1—8 Section Plansifter. 20 Doubled Stand 7x14 Rolls. 12 Stands Elevators. 1—Union Special Bag Closing Machine.

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T. A. McWilliams

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J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery
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WANTED—10 ton Scale to weigh coal on. Middletown Grain Co., Middletown, Ind.

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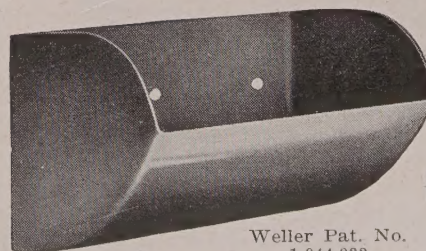
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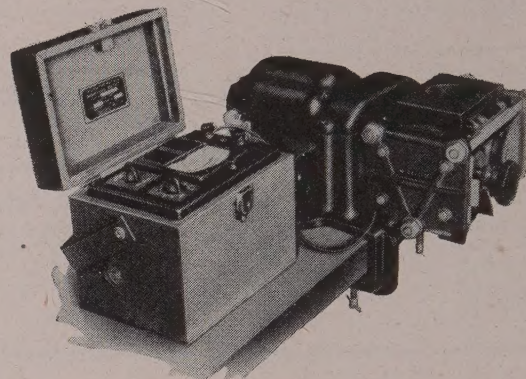
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 24, 1946

SICK WHEAT is causing such rapid deterioration country buyers are discounting offerings liberally.

WHENEVER Hi Overbidder yields to temptation and overbids the market for a large lot of grain, he makes trouble for all the dealers in his district, including himself.

CONSIGNING grain for sale at the top of the market has not been credited with depressing the market but, it does seem to gratify the shipper and swell the daily receipts of all grains.

THE BUILDING of many large fire-proof elevators and storage annexes will relieve grain growers of the necessity of dumping their grain on the ground when box cars are not obtainable at country stations.

A MISSOURI MANLIFT dropped its operator 50 feet and he died the next night. Cables and breaks should be frequently inspected and occasionally renewed. Taking chances with human lives is inexcusable.

EVERY GRAIN shipper hopes to receive a pleasing premium for his choice consignments of malting barley but, he is doomed to disappointment if a careless thresherman breaks the kernels or delivers an immature crop full of dirt.

THE BUILDING of commodious grain offices with large garrets, efficient heating facilities and side line display rooms for customers insures comfortable quarters for all concerned. Comfortable offices and display rooms look successful and attract business.

THE MANY changes in the ownership of country elevators reported in each number should result in more efficient service for the farmers and surer profits for the elevators, because the new operators are in urgent need of revenue and will work earnestly to get it.

EXPERIENCED grain merchants have far more confidence in the fairness of prices fixed by Supply and Demand than in price ceilings dominated by inexperienced Bureaucrats. The war is over, get the government out of the grain trade, let private enterprise conduct the grain business.

PAYING higher rates of freight on grain shipped to markets formerly favored with low rates, makes wider margins necessary if a safe profit is to be realized. Discounts on musty offgrade grain have often netted heavy losses when a sure profit was expected. Grain bought right is half sold.

DISPLACING oldtime 10 ton wagon scales with 40 or 50 ton truck scales not only expedites the receiving of farmers' grain, but helps to get accurate weights of grain received. Modern scales are the first requisite to correct weights. Can you afford to guess on the weight of grain you are buying?

CLOSING of any central or country market to grain Saturdays during the harvesting season is against the interest of producers and dealers. When producers have harvested a big crop it is up to the country elevator operators to help them get it to market before prices decline.

GRAIN BUYERS of experience will hesitate to accumulate large stocks of cash grain until the futures markets afford them an opportunity to hedge against their holdings, so the meddlesome bureaucrats drive a lot of buyers out of the markets and thereby bear the market.

A CISTERN containing 35,000 gallons of water helped a volunteer fire department to save the elevator's driveway and feed mill as well as much of the grain in the elevator at Hometown, Ind., again proving the great advantage of a bountiful supply of fire extinguishing fluid close at hand.

THE CHANGE in the country elevator business to grain, feed and seeds has brot about the correlation of affiliated lines that should prove more attractive to the farmer and more profitable for the grain merchant.

PILING BULK grain on the ground because railroad fails to supply leak proof box cars for loading shipments is wasteful and sure to result in damage to thousands of bushels needed to save the hungry from starvation.

'NO SOONER had public disapproval brot about the death of the OPA, than the blundering Burocrats succeeded in inducing Congress to provide a new lot of sinecures to handicap the producers and merchants of the land.

OPERATORS of terminal receiving elevators in central markets are amazed at the large number of old wornout box cars arriving leaking heavily. Prevailing values of fall grains call emphatically for the rejection of all cars which can not be entrusted with the transportation of highly valued grain to distant markets.

THE CHICAGO Board of Trade has decided not to close the exchange on Saturdays, so delayed consignments of grain arriving the last day of the week, will receive the usual prompt attention without any demurrage charges for delay in unloading. The usual heavy receipts on Monday have seldom been suspected of bulling prices.

COOPERING box cars by nailing boards or blocks over holes in floor of car about to be loaded with bulk grain for shipment creates a new and unnecessary hazard for the power shovel operator who is employed to unload the grain at destination. Closing the crack or hole on the underside of floor will save some shovel operators from broken ribs and arms. Be considerate.

LABOR costs have been steadily forced up during the past year by the federal administration. This has raised the cost of production; and has started a rivalry between the rising spirals of wages and prices, until no one knows where the inflationary race will end. Already we have traveled far. In December, 1932, the farm price of corn in Illinois made its low of record at 14 cents per bushel, believe it or not. Now the price is ten times that on the farm, and much more in many localities. When will the inflation stop? Practically every business boom in history culminated when too much liquid capital had been converted into fixed investments; in other words, when savings and bank deposits went into the purchase of real estate. No substantial and long continued decline in grain prices can be anticipated until after the building material shortage has been alleviated and there is a rush of capital into new construction.

NONE OF our crop experts have been able to measure the real improvement in the winter wheat crop by dumping it on the ground.

Resume Wheat Future Trading

Trading in futures aids so greatly in the distribution of grain from areas of supply to areas of demand as directed by that best-of-all controller, PRICE, that its resumption, in the case of wheat particularly, at the earliest day will be most helpful to country shipper, merchandiser and miller.

The requirement in War Food Order 114 that merchandisers offer any wheat in their possession at the end of each week to the Commodity Credit Corporation made it unsafe for the possessor of wheat to sell for future delivery, as the government agency might take the wheat that he intended to deliver on the futures contract.

Recognizing that a seller of futures might be placed in default thru no fault of his own the directors of the future trading exchanges sought to avoid this difficulty by discontinuing trading in wheat futures.

Now, however, the Secretary of Agriculture has suspended until further notice the provision requiring tender of wheat to the government agency. At the same time the government agency has been buying and will continue to purchase in the open market an amount of wheat in excess of 250,000,000 bus. As such sales are not compulsory the seller regains his privilege of applying his grain on a sale of futures.

Accordingly the directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and Duluth Board of Trade, with commendable promptitude, have voted to resume trading in wheat for September and December delivery without restriction.

No doubt the directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will act with equal promptness should any action of the new three-man decontrol board imposing unworkable ceilings make it hazardous to contract for future delivery.

It is hoped the decontrol board will act with caution in re-imposing ceilings on grain, for two reasons. First, the ceilings create a black market. Second, the ceiling prevents fair distribution by diverting spot grain from the floors of the grain exchanges. Witness the heavy volume of sales on spot grain on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade ever since the O.P.A. law expired June 30.

With assurance from the decontrol board that ceilings would not be set on grains at unreasonably low prices the exchanges would have a go-ahead signal for free trading in futures, so desirable in achieving economical and fair distribution.

The Grain Trade's Golden Anniversary

Fifty years ago thirty-eight regular grain dealers met in the Saratoga Hotel, Chicago, to discuss a number of trade problems confronting the grain dealers of the middle states, with the earnest hope of organizing a national association to bring about improved conditions and methods of conducting the marketing of bulk grain.

The greatest troublemaker afflicting the business of the country grain shipper was the nomadic scooper who had no facilities for storing, cleaning or loading bulk grain and never hesitated to guess at the grade, weight or market value of any grain offered him. The adoption of Arbitration Rules and Trade Rules, the publication and discussion of these rules in committee meetings and conventions served as an education for all intelligent members of the trade.

The adoption of clearly worded rules for classifying grades of grain soon gave all grain merchants a clear understanding of each grade's requirements, dispersed disputes and differences with the result that harmony soon prevailed. The old grading rules contained the terms "reasonably dry" "reasonably clean" so many times it was next to impossible for two experienced grain merchants to give the same lot of grain the same grade.

Many improvements in methods and practices have been attained throughout the trade as the direct result of the joint efforts of the organized trade, and the National Ass'n is in a better position to use the great influence of the organized trade with the carriers and law making bodies than ever before.

Pricing Wheat Sold to Government Under New O.P.A.

The law reviving the price control act for one more year provides that:

Wheat—In the event producers of wheat are required by an order issued pursuant to the second war powers act, 1942, as amended, to sell all or any part of wheat delivered to an elevator prior to April 1, 1947, the Commodity Credit Corp. shall offer to purchase the wheat so required to be sold at a price determined as follows: The purchase price paid for the wheat shall be the market price at the point of delivery as of any date the producer may elect between the date of delivery and March 31, 1947, inclusive; provided, however, that only one election may be made for each lot of wheat; and provided further, that the producer may not elect a date prior to the date on which he mails a written notice to Commodity Credit Corp. of his election. In the event the producer does not notify Commodity Credit Corp. in writing by March 31, 1947, of his election of a date for determining the market price, such date shall be deemed to be March 31, 1947.

Any producer of wheat who, prior to the date of enactment of this act, has sold any wheat pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (EE) (1) of War Food Order 144, may at any time within 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, pay to the Commodity Credit Corp. a sum equal to the amount for which he sold such wheat. Any producer paying any such sum to the Commodity Credit Corp. shall be deemed to have sold and delivered to the Commodity Credit Corp. as of the date he pays such sum a quantity of wheat equal in grade and quality to the quantity sold by him pursuant to such requirements and the purchase price to be paid to him for such wheat shall be determined in the same manner as in the case of a sale of wheat to the Commodity Credit Corp. pursuant to the provisions of subsection (A) of this section.

Minnesota Supreme Court to Rule on F.U.G.T.A.

Violation of the state law forbidding commission merchants from acting as both principal and agent by purchasing for their own account grain consigned for sale by them on the open market has been going on for so many years with knowledge of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission that the violators have acquired a right to continue flouting the law.

To aid the F.U.G.T.A. it is reported, the Clinton Co-operative Farmers Elevator Ass'n, of Clinton, Minn., brought a test suit in the district court at St. Paul, Minn. Suspecting collusion eleven grain firms filed a petition as intervenors. They were G. M. Schuler, doing business as Breckenridge Grain & Seed Co.; Benson-Quinn Co.; Atwood-Larson Co.; Van Dusen Harrington Co.; Cargill, Inc.; Hixon-Gannon Co.; McCarthy Bros. Co.; Hoover Grain Co.; Frank H. Higgins Co.; McCabe Bros. Co.

Judge K. G. Brill on July 18 overruled the demurrer to an answer interposed by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, altho the intervenors claimed the Clinton action was commenced for the purpose of circumventing an order of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission requiring the F.U.G.T.A. to desist from its practice of buying grain consigned to it as a commission merchant.

Judge Brill said:

The single question presented by the demurrer is whether a co-operative association organized under the provisions of Chapter 326, Laws of Minnesota, 1923, and licensed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota to carry on the business of a commission merchant, may lawfully purchase grain consigned to it by its members and patrons for sale on their account. Plaintiff and intervenors argue that Chapter 19, Laws of Minnesota, 1917, prohibit such purchases. Defendant argues that Chapter 326 expressly authorizes such purchases and renders Chapter 19 inapplicable to its transaction.

What the proper construction of the applicable language of Chapter 326 should be is doubtful when the two chapters are alone considered, altho it is my judgment that it authorizes the practice, but I am confident that when the opinions rendered by various Attorneys General over a long period of years, the conduct of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and the failure of the legislature to take any action during that period, altho frequently amending Chapter 326 during that period, are considered, the position of the defendant must be sustained.

Since July 7, 1930, the Attorney General of the state from time to time, up to and including June 7, 1944, has ruled that co-operative associations organized under either Chapter 326 or Chapter 264 are not subject to the provisions of Chapter 19. During all that time the Railroad and Warehouse Commission has known that such co-operatives have purchased grain consigned to them for resale and has considered such practice to be lawful.

The legislature has met on many occasions throughout the period and must have known of the practice and the construction placed upon Chapter 326 by both the Attorney General and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, yet has made no change in the pertinent portion of Chapter 326, although it revised a large part of that chapter in 1941.

In view of the uniform and long continued administrative interpretation of these statutes, a contrary judicial construction should not be placed upon them, unless the legislative intent apparent upon the face of the statutes clearly so requires. I think it must at least be said that the statutes do not clearly evidence a contrary legislative intent.

I can conceive of no rational reason for the inclusion of the specific authority conferred upon co-operatives by Chapter 326 except to exclude them from the common law rule prohibiting an agent from purchasing products consigned to him for resale on account of his principal and from the provisions of Chapter 19, which is but a statutory enactment of that rule.

The legislature meets in a few months. If the construction placed upon these statutes is contrary to its intentions, it can quickly remedy that situation and in the meantime there need be no interference with the business of defendant, which is important to a great many farmers.

THE PARITY price of wheat as of June 15 advanced to a new high, \$1.65 a bu., a rise of 2c over a month ago and 12c over a year ago.

The Renewed Price Control

The new super-price control board was appointed by the President July 27 and comprises Roy L. Thompson, pres. of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, La.; Daniel W. Bell, Washington, D. C., formerly under-secretary of the treasury; and Geo. H. Mead, Dayton, O., former member of the War Labor Board.

The new law extends the Office of Price Control until June 30, 1947.

Restoration of price controls on livestock, milk and their edible products; cottonseed, soybeans and grains is postponed until Aug. 21, when they come back automatically unless the decontrol board decides otherwise.

Control is permanently off poultry and eggs unless the board specifically directs control to be restored.

Authority to determine whether food commodities are to be controlled is transferred from the O.P.A. to the Secretary of Agriculture, and above the secretary is the decontrol board.

Grain prices still will be under bureaucratic domination, if the Board so chooses, under the following clauses of the new law:

(8) (a) No maximum price and no regulation or order under this Act or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, shall be applicable prior to Aug. 21, 1946, with respect to livestock, milk, or food or feed products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from livestock or milk; with respect to cottonseed or soybeans, or food or feed products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from cottonseed or soybeans; with respect to grains for which standards have been established under the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended, or any livestock or poultry feed processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part therefrom.

(b) The Price Decontrol Board shall proceed forthwith to consider whether the commodities listed in subparagraph (a) shall continue, after Aug. 20, 1946, to be free from regulation under this Act and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended. Such Board, after due notice of a public hearing and full opportunity for representatives of affected industries and consumers to present their views orally or in writing, shall have power to determine whether or not any commodity listed in subparagraph (a) shall be regulated after Aug. 20, 1946, under this Act and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended. Such Board shall direct that any such commodity shall not be so regulated unless it finds:

(I) That the price of such commodity has risen unreasonably above a price equal to the lawful maximum price in effect on June 30, 1946, plus the amount per unit of any subsidy payable with respect thereto as of June 29, 1946, and

(II) That such commodity is in short supply and that its regulation is practicable and enforceable, and

(III) That the public interest will be served by such regulation.

If in the case of any commodity listed in subparagraph (a) such Board fails to direct, on or before Aug. 20, 1946, that such commodity shall not be regulated under this Act and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, maximum prices and regulations and orders under such Acts shall be applicable with respect to such commodity without regard to this paragraph (8).

(c) If in the case of any commodity listed in subparagraph (a) such Board, on or before Aug. 20, 1946, does direct that such commodity shall not be regulated under such acts, the Board may at any subsequent time direct that such commodity shall be so regulated if it finds:

(I) That the price of such commodity has risen unreasonably above a price equal to the lawful maximum price in effect on June 30, 1946, plus the amount per unit of any subsidy payable with respect thereto as of June 29, 1946; and

(II) That such commodity is in short supply and that its regulation is practicable and enforceable; and

(III) That the public interest will be served by such regulation. Thereafter, the provisions of such acts and regulations and orders thereunder shall be applicable with respect to such commodity without regard to this paragraph (8).

(d) In the case of milk, the Board may consider and determine decontrol or recontrol on a regional basis.

(9) The Price Decontrol Board shall also have power to determine when maximum prices are in effect with respect to any commodity listed in paragraph (8) (a), whether any subsidy or any part thereof in effect prior to June 30, 1946, shall be re-established in whole or in part; and the powers of the Administrator,

the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay subsidies in connection with such commodity shall be limited in accordance with any order of the Board.

The following clauses indicate the strong hold the bureaucracy retains on price control.

Agricultural Commodities:

1. On the first day of the first calendar month which begins more than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the secretary of agriculture shall certify to the price administrator each agricultural commodity which such secretary determined to be in short supply. Thereafter, on the first day of such succeeding calendar month the secretary shall certify modification of such certification by adding other agricultural commodities which have become in short supply and by removing from such certification such commodities which he determines are no longer in short supply. No maximum price shall be applicable with respect to any agricultural commodity during any calendar month which begins more than 30 days after the date of enactment of this action, unless such commodity is certified to the price administrator under this paragraph as being in short supply.

2. (A) Whenever the secretary of agriculture determines that maximum prices applicable to any agricultural commodity which is in short supply are impeding the necessary production of such commodity, he may recommend to the price administrator such adjustments in such maximum prices as the secretary determines to be necessary to attain the necessary production of such commodity.

(B) The secretary of agriculture by Dec. 31, 1946, shall recommend to the price administrator the removal of maximum prices on all agricultural commodities, whether or not in short supply, not important in relation to business costs or living costs, and prior to that date shall make such recommendations as rapidly as, in his judgment, will be consistent with the avoidance of a cumulative and dangerous unstabilizing effect.

(C) Within ten days after the receipt of any recommendation under this subsection for the adjustment of maximum prices applicable to any agricultural commodity, or for the removal of maximum prices on agricultural commodities not important in relation to business costs or living costs, the price administrator shall adjust or remove such maximum prices in accordance with such recommendations.

3. Whenever the secretary of agriculture determines that an agricultural commodity with respect to which maximum prices have been removed is in short supply and that the re-establishment of maximum prices with respect thereto is necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, the secretary, with the written consent of the price decontrol board, may recommend to the administrator, and the administrator shall establish, such maximum prices with respect to such commodity, consistent with applicable provisions of law, as in the judgment of the secretary are necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

No maximum price and no regulation or order under this act or the stabilization act of 1942, as amended, shall be applicable with respect to any agricultural commodity, or any service rendered with respect to any agricultural commodity, unless a regulation or order establishing a maximum price with respect to such commodity had been issued under this act prior to April 1, 1946.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

R. I. 155049 going south in north yard at 610 p.m., June 19, was leaking a stream of wheat near door post—Zobisch Grain Co., V. J. Zobisch, Geary, Okla.

N. & W. 45503 passed thru Eudora, Kan., July 2, on A., T. & S. F. Ry., leaking at door post.—Eudora Mills, J. D. Adams, prop.

A. T. 227264 on the switch track at Eudora, Kan., had a bad leak July 13. When a locomotive backed into the train the impact sprung this car between the door and end of car; and a couple of bushels of wheat ran out in a few minutes. We repaired it the best we could and told the train crew. Door post seemed to be broken.—Eudora Mills, J. D. Adams, prop.

N-W Country Elevator Ass'n Elects Directors

The Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n held its annual dinner meeting July 1 in the east ballroom of the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

R. G. Cargill presided.

Guest speaker was Hon. August Andresen of Red Wing, member of Congress, who told of legislation affecting the grain trade.

Directors elected for the ensuing year are: R. G. Cargill, N. B. Fitzgerald, H. I. McMillan, B. C. McCabe, T. Beggs, Leo Carlin, E. T. Petterson, E. S. Ferguson and L. J. Weidt.

Officers will be chosen by the directors at their next regular meeting.

Many Graduate from Purdue University Elevator Business Course

Forty-seven students completed their Country Elevator Business Course at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., on June 22.

The group gave a farewell dinner where Harold L. Gray was invited to be present as representing the Indiana Grain & Feed Ass'n, of which he is president. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Butz of the Agricultural Economics Department.

Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Ass'n, appeared before the group June 7. He says: "I found a very enthusiastic group of grain and feed young men taking that instruction and their interest and progress has been indeed most gratifying. This is a pioneer effort in a new field of endeavor which our Ass'n has been greatly interested in providing this training course. Similar schools in future years, we hope, will follow with doubtless some changes which we will have gained knowledge of during this first school.

"From this class, there will be a few men who were not sent by their employers, who will be looking for an executive position with some firm. Some already have offers under consideration. This School may afford an opportunity in the future for capable men to take this training course to better enable them to assume greater responsibilities and opportunities in their present connection, or to find a better position."

Seller of Seed Protected by Non-Warranty

Ellis Pyle bought 50 pounds of Babosa onion seed of the Eastern Seed Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., that when planted on 52 acres of land produced Bottle Necks or Blue Whistlers, making prolific top growth and no bulb. Pyle brought suit against the Eastern Seed Co. for \$5,200.

The decision by the jury in the district court in favor of Pyle was reversed Dec. 19, 1945, by the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, holding that seller was protected by the non-warranty clause in the written contract of sale reading: "Eastern Seed Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productivity or any other matter of any seed we may send out, and we will not be responsible in any manner for the crop."

An expert testified that the seed were grown in the state of Washington, and that the daylight hours there are much greater during the growing season than in South Texas, and this difference in growing hours could have been the cause of the onions not making bulks. The court seriously doubted that the onion seed was not of the Babosa variety.—191 S. W. (2d) 708.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

When Is Contract Completed?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is it not customary to consider a contract completed when the B/L has been delivered?

Is completion governed by a ruling of the O.P.A. that a contract is not completed until buyer obtains physical possession of the grain?—B.

Ans.; A contract is completed when the seller has done everything specified in the contract. If the contract contains a clause making it subject to O.P.A. regulations those regulations also must be fulfilled. Those regulations also govern if so understood by both parties to the contract, the not specifically mentioned in the documents.

Ordinarily the responsibility of ownership begins with the passage of title to the goods. Nearly all grain transactions are similar to the case reported in 79 S. W. 1092, Grayson County Bank v. Nashville, C. & St. L. Ry., where the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas held that: Where a bill of lading taken to the order of the seller is indorsed by him, and attached to a draft upon the purchaser for the price, and the draft is delivered to a bank for collection, or is discounted by the bank in reliance on the security of the bill of lading, title does not pass to the purchaser, until, by payment of the draft, he has obtained possession of the B/L.

The passage of title to a shipment at terminal when sold on an exchange varies with the differences in the rules of the exchange in different cities. At Chicago the Board of Trade steps in between the buyer and the seller and holds the grain in physical possession until the buyer has paid for the grain.

What Is Rule on Distribution of Cars?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is the ruling still in effect on equal distribution of cars by a railroad for competing elevators?—J. A. Kadel, Sterling, Ill.

Grain & Feed Journals: On page 475 under heading of "How to Order Cars" I find something that is hard for me to figure out. This is the third paragraph of this article wherein it is

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

July 24, 25. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n at Sheraton Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

July 29, 30. National Hay Ass'n, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 29, 31. American Soybean Ass'n, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 3, 4, 5. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Golden Anniversary, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 18, 20. New England Feed Dealers and Manufacturers Conference, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Sept. 19, 20. New England Feedmen's Convention, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Oct. 31, Nov. 1. Michigan Associated Feed Men: Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Nov. 18, 19. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Feb. 20, 21. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

stated that an elevator that has only half as much wheat gets twice as many cars to load as the elevator does who has the more wheat to load. This certainly doesn't sound right or fair. I do know, however, that this is the way it has been working at our local point here in Humboldt. I would like to have you confirm this if it is right, or straighten me out on it if I have figured it wrong.—John R. Cooper, treas., O. A. Cooper Co., Humboldt, Neb.

Ans.: The car distribution rule continues to be in effect.

The rule is as described on page 475, except that the example given by C. J. Harriss of the Enid Board of Trade should be reversed to read that Elevator A, having 10,000 bus. to ship would receive 2 cars, while Elevator B, having 20,000 bus. to ship and physically able to load on a particular day, would receive 4 cars, out of the total 6 available.

The rule is known as Revised Service Order No. 244, distribution of grain cars, and was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission Feb. 24, 1945.

Automatic Choke-Up Preventer

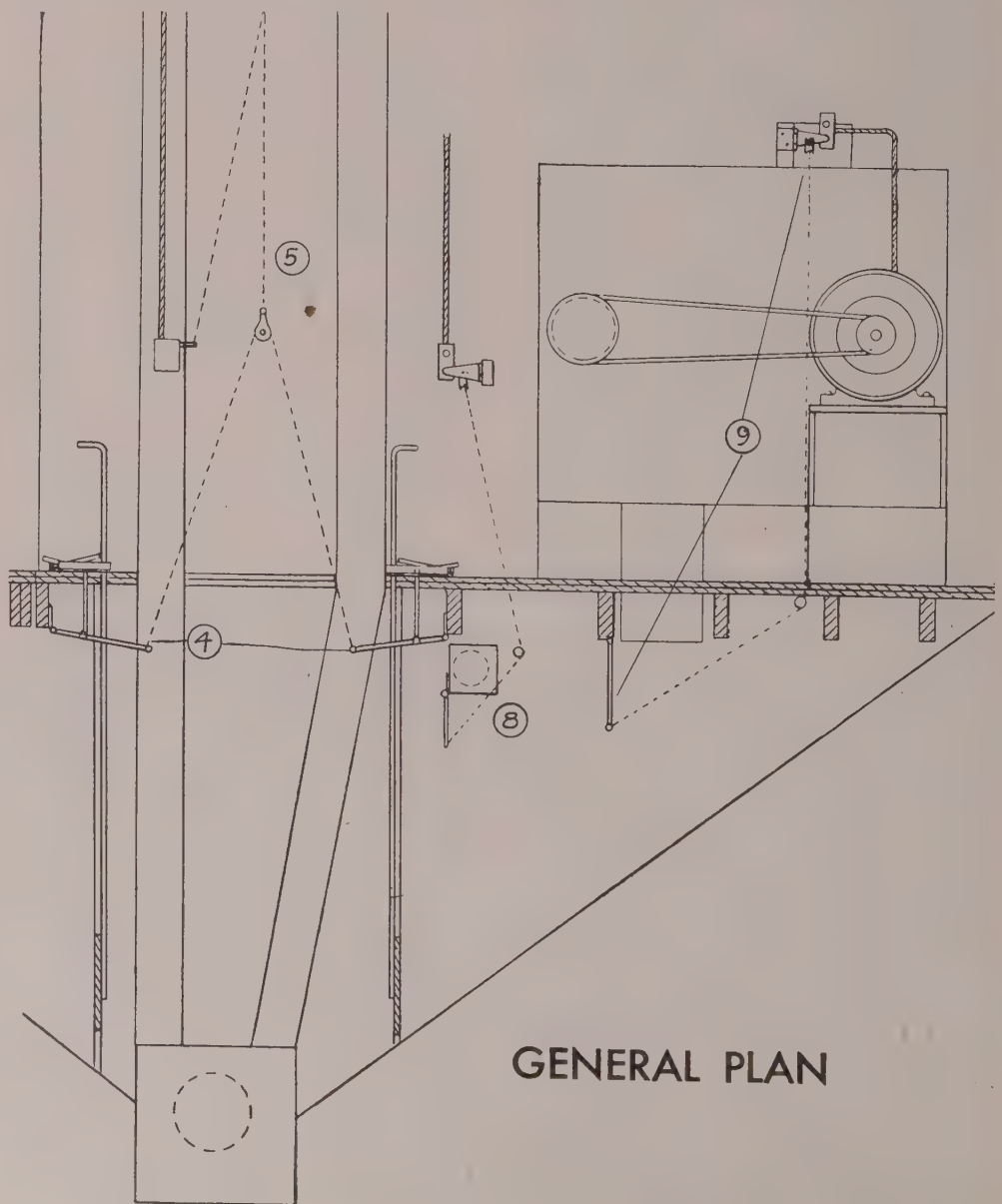
Without the attention of the operator the Saf-Tee Gate Closer will cut off the flow of grain into the elevator boot when the level of the grain in the storage bin being filled has reached a desired predetermined point.

No electrical connections or air lines are involved. The device is actuated by a vane swinging freely on hinges back and forth. When the level of the grain rises the pressure of the grain pushes the vane out of plumb and the vane exerts a pull on a cable running up to a bell crank, the turning of which forces down the vertical rod throwing out of engagement the horizontal lever that holds up the heavy counterweight.

A cable from the top of the counterweight runs over pulleys and down alongside the elevator leg casing to the levers at (4) in the drawing. When the cable pulls upward as the counterweight drops the levers (4) release the gate-holder, permitting the gates to drop and shut off the flow of grain to the leg.

To reset the gate closer, the distributor is moved to an empty bin, the cable (5) is pulled down, lifting the counterweight back as shown in detail (A). This automatically locks the weight and holds it up until released by the filling of another bin having a similar vane and a cable extending from it to another bell-crank.

A vane controlled by grain pressure has many applications in the country grain elevator. A



Vertical Section at Ground Floor Showing Connections of Automatic Choke-up Preventer

screw conveyor or a belt carrying grain from an annex to the pit can be stopped by the vane at (8) controlling the motor. Another device closes the gates and shuts off the motor that drives the leg belts when all of the grain in the pit has been emptied into the bin.

The device can be adapted to control the cleaner motor, to the side of the elevator head, operating in case grain is obstructed in its out-flow from the head, to control the operation of a flat belt conveyor in cupola or basement.

Among the many advantages of the Saf-Tee Gate Closer are the following: No more trips to the cupola to check bins that are being filled; no more shoveling in bins to free equipment and prevent mixing of the grain; no fires caused by belt slippage due to plugged legs or conveyors; no more blown fuses or burned motors in trying to start plugged equipment.

This device has been completely engineered and developed and is now in commercial production. It is not a complicated gadget. Grain pressure and counterbalancing are the only forces employed in its operation. It can be readily installed in practically all distributor and conveyor systems by any competent millwright or grain elevator carpenter.

The Saf-Tee gate closer is distributed exclusively by the R. R. Howell Company, which will furnish full information and estimate of cost on receipt of information from prospective buyer as to make and type of distributor, number of gates leading to legs and size and shape of gate rods.

BOISE, IDA.—A new war is brewing in the West with the reclamation bureau planning an all-out battle against weeds, using weapons developed in the recent world conflict. Flame-throwers, amphibian tractors and new war-developed chemicals will be used to destroy weeds in irrigated areas, where they choke canals, stop drains estimated at more than \$450 annually to the average farm.—F.K.H.

Diesel Engines in Stationary Usage

By R. H. MORSE, JR.,
Vice President and General Sales Manager,
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

In the early days of the Diesel, every factory with a smoking chimney or bank of power transformers in its yard was pointed out to the Diesel salesman as a potential customer for his wares. More recently, we have come to realize that we should analyze carefully the power use and power needs of each individual prospect before we break the news to him that he should haul down his chimney or throw away his transformers because he can be better served by Diesels.

OUR COMPETITORS are steam power and hydro-electric power. Each of them has advantages if the job to be done can be tailor-made to these advantages. Each of them has weaknesses, and it's up to the Diesel salesman to uncover these weaknesses and use them to his advantage. The performance of a stationary Diesel is highly predictable. We know in advance almost exactly what it will do and how much it will cost to run. If our prospective customer is efficiency-minded, he will have kept accurate figures of the power costs on which he hopes to improve, and the job of selling him a Diesel becomes the simple comparison of one set of known facts with another. Either he will be better off with a Diesel—or he won't. The figures will tell the story, and the result will be an easy sale or a quick look for a new prospect without further waste of time.

This kind of salesmanship requires research and painstaking advance preparation rather than fast talking and emotional appeal, and its success is evidenced by the continually expanding field of stationary Diesel applications. The reliability, dependability, splendid fuel economy and long life of the modern stationary Diesel engine are too well recognized to merit com-

ment in a meeting of this nature. Not so often expressed but equally worthy of mention are two other features of the Diesel especially advantageous in stationary applications. *The first* is that a Diesel unit will go into operation, carrying its full load, in a very short time. *The second* is that the high standard of Diesel economy is attained regardless of the size of the unit.

IT IS estimated that there are today between five and six million horsepower of stationary Diesel engines in use in the United States, and this figure does not include the engines which were supplied to meet the requirements of our armed forces. Seventy-two per cent of this five or six million horsepower total is distributed as follows: municipal power plants are using twenty seven per cent; private utilities and R. E. A. co-operatives take fourteen per cent; twelve per cent are on the oil pipe lines and otherwise working for the oil industry; cotton gins and oil mills account for eight per cent; the grain industry is using six per cent; the remaining five per cent of the accountable seventy-two are at work making ice and providing other refrigeration. The miscellaneous unclassified twenty-eight per cent is scattered through industries such as mining, rock and clay products, textile mills, lumber and wood-working, irrigation, metal working,—and others.

With the vast improvement which has been made in the design and construction of today's Diesel engines, we believe that our industry can look forward to a continually increasing use of this source of power in each of these markets which we at present motivate. Modern trends in design are producing engines which are suited to jobs where the older and more cumbersome engines of earlier design can not compete economically with other sources of power supply.

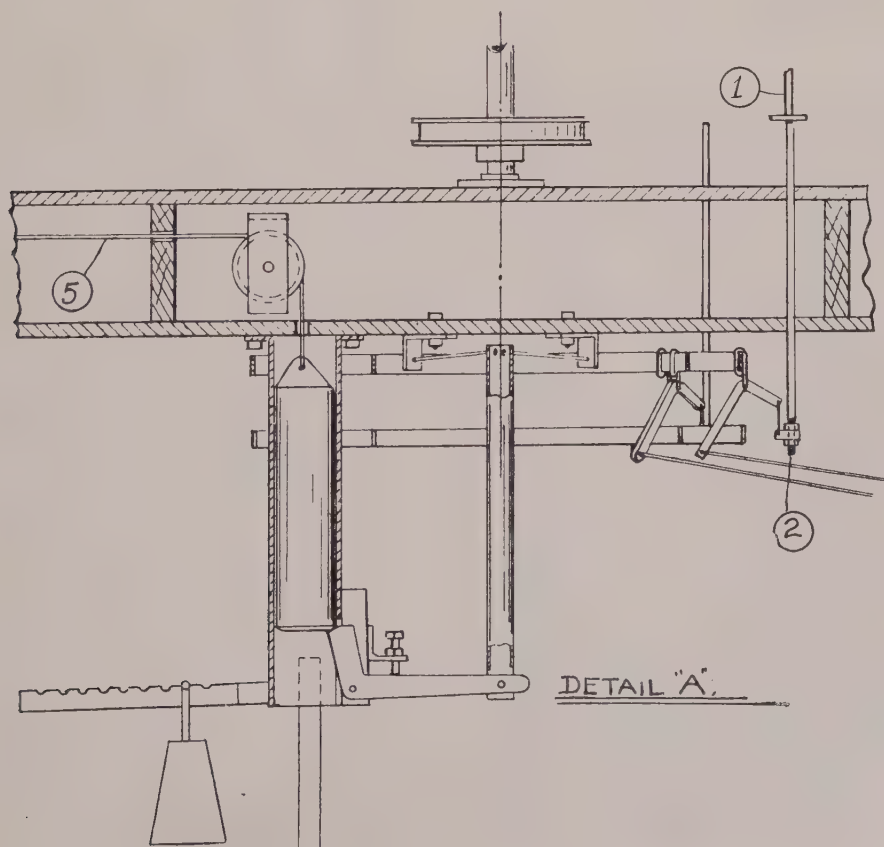
PRESENT DAY DIESELS lend themselves more readily than their forebears to satisfactory installation in city buildings. The higher rotative speed now offered by the industry results not only in a reduction of the space required for proper installation of the unit but this greater speed also simplifies the problem of vibration insulation—always a real factor in engineering and planning city installations. If our industry is to sell aggressively, we should study and develop this market. It may prove to have a potential capacity way in excess of the municipal power market which for years past has been regarded as the principal and most secure outlet for stationary Diesel engines.

More attention, too, should be devoted to efficient utilization of that Diesel power by-product—heat. The possibilities for waste heat recovery and utilization are just beginning to be appreciated, and for all our smug boasts of the efficiency of our product, we should not forget that we throw away better than sixty BTU of energy for every forty that we convert into motive power. Better engineering and more research will expand the applications of heat recovery, and widen Diesel's field of profitable application.

While the municipal electric light plants have been absorbing a large percentage of our industry's engine production, not very much attention has yet been directed toward developing the market for pumping the municipal water supply with the same kind of power. The Diesel is ideally suited to this service, and there is no stationary application where the Diesel can show to better advantage than pumping a community water supply.

AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE is found at Burlington, Vermont. Here the city operates a municipal electric light plant on cheap and abundant hydro power. Burlington's power cost is less than a cent per kilowatt hour,—but the economy of a Diesel, operating under the nearly constant load which prevails in a water works pumping station, is so great that the City of Burlington finds it more economical to pump its water with a Diesel engine.

We are entering an era that will witness sweeping changes in the sanitary facilities of



Details of Bell Cranks and Counterweight Operating Automatic Choke-up Preventer.
(See facing page.)

Washington News

our municipalities throughout the country. Thousands of new municipal sewage treatment and disposal plants are on the drawing boards. Many already in existence are due for needed enlargement and modernization. Here the Diesel industry will find a tremendous market for its newly developed dual fuel engines. These engines will utilize the waste gases generated in the treatment plants to produce all power required for their operation.

ANOTHER APPLICATION for the Diesel industry to explore is Communications. This growing field may well turn to Diesel power for its requirements in the remote locations where it is proving desirable to install facilities for the transmittal of television programs.

We are in the midst of a power age. New inventions and developments are steadily progressing that will need ever increasing volumes of cheap and reliable power which can be so well supplied with the Diesel.

The industry's export possibilities are beyond comprehension. Today a multitude of tasks are being performed in the unmechanized countries of the world by methods which we discarded generations ago. Many of these jobs can be done by Diesel power.

We foresee a very promising future for the stationary applications of the Diesel engine. It will be limited only by the limits of the vision of the industry and its ability to keep abreast of the times. Let's see that the developments of the Diesel engine keep pace with the opportunities for its use, and with the requirements of those markets where the inherent virtues of the Diesel make it the natural selection of a realistic power-consuming public. We know that we can and will build better Diesels. Let us also do a better job of selling them.

Popcorn Acreage Reduced One-Half

Popcorn acreage for harvest this year is only about half as large as last year. Important reasons for this drastic reduction are the record production in 1945, much of which was of poor quality as a result of early freezes in northern areas, discouraging returns received by some growers for non-contracted corn, and the relatively large carry-over of popcorn still on farms in many areas. In the 12 states for which official estimates are made the acreage planted is estimated at 169,400 acres. While this is a reduction of 51 per cent from last year's record acreage of 346,200 acres and 7 per cent below the previous record acreage planted in 1944, the 1946 prospective acreage is still 81 per cent larger than the 10-year average.

If abandonment follows indications, growers in the United States will harvest 166,200 acres of popcorn in 1946. This is only about one-half of the acreage harvested last year but 91 per cent larger than average. — U. S. D. A.

New President of Nebraska G & F Ass'n

Chas. N. Deaver of Sidney, Nebr. the New President of the Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, a native of Nebraska, born and reared on a farm in the eastern part of the state, moving west some 25 years ago he became engaged in the grain and feed business, and now operates grain elevators, cattle feed and farming.

Mr. Deaver is an ardent believer in agriculture and thinks that more of our young men returning from the service should avail themselves of the opportunity to connect with the soil. No place in the world offers a man more liberal fruits of his labor, good things to eat, and an independent life where the luxuries can be had for just what one wishes to give and take, giving to the world the best you have and where the best will come back to you, than to be located on a little farm and it is there the grain and feed industries of the nation are glad to play an active part in helping that kind of young people to get a foothold in the soil.

OATS are the weak sisters. You will notice that the futures eased off in Chicago and frankly we can't be anything but bearish. We are still bidding 78c to the farmer, and are tickled we are not buying any at this price.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

THE House rules committee has approved a bill continuing the one per cent old age insurance tax on employers and employees.

SENATOR TAFT has demanded an immediate announcement that ceilings on grain and beef will not be restored under the new law.

PRICES were raised on many commodities July 26 by the O.P.A., such as building materials, piping, plumbing, machinery and machine tools.

EARL W. CLARK has succeeded Rae E. Walters as regional O.P.A. administrator at Chicago, Ill., the latter returning to his grain business at Harlan, Ia.

THE International Emergency Food Council was created June 20 by 19 nations, not including Russia, to succeed the Combined Food Board of the U. S., Britain and Canada.

THE bill appropriating \$7,263,542,400 for the first year of post-war operation of the army has been approved by the President. This is one-third of the last year's appropriation.

THE BILLS forbidding the establishment of cotton and peanut marketing quotas were approved by the President July 25. Acreage allotments on the two crops are prohibited in 1947.

THE U.S.D.A. announced that it would terminate July 16 the requirement that farmers in 24 wheat producing states sell at least one-half the wheat they delivered to country elevators.

THE R. F. C. will try to recover from millers the subsidies on wheat milled before June 30 when the flour was sold above the expired O. P. A. ceilings. It amounts to about \$1.04 per cwt. of flour.

FORMAL announcement that there will be no wheat marketing quotas and no acreage allotments during the 1947-48 wheat production and marketing season was issued July 16 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SECY of Commerce Wallace is denounced by patent lawyers for raising the charge for copies of patents 150 per cent, from 10 cents to 25 cents. Commercial printers can produce the copies for less than 10 cents each.



Chas. Deaver, Sidney, Neb., Pres. Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

THE House banking committee voted July 25 to extend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to June 30, 1947.

AFTER Sept. 1, 1946, the employment of anyone under the age of 18 in operating an elevator, manlift or hoist for dumping grain will be unlawful under a new order issued by the children's bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

THE SOIL conservation and domestic allotment act has been extended to Dec. 31, 1950, by the House, and goes to the Senate. Under this law farmers are bribed to follow practices recommended by the government. Payments in 1944 cost the taxpayer \$293,867,000.

ABOUT 6,000,000 bus. of corn acquired by the United States Department of Agriculture under the recent bonus plan will be made available to wet corn millers on loan to enable them to continue operations on a minimum basis to Aug. 1, the Department announced.

GRAIN orders that will be continued include WFO-1 (bakery products), WFO-9 (protein meal and soybeans), WFO-10 (rice), WFO-45 (dry beans), WFO-141 (grain for alcohol), WFO-145 (feed grains), WFO-147 (California barley), and parts of WFO-144 (wheat and flour).

COUNTRY elevators are not to be covered by the railroad retirement act as amended by H.R. 1362. The Senate interstate commerce committee states: "The committee would like to state categorically that there is no purpose or intent to include such persons as employers under the act and that it is the unanimous understanding of the committee that such persons are not so covered."

THE Distilled Spirits Institute urged the Department of Agriculture at a hearing July 26 to adopt a new formula for distribution of grain to distillers. Under the proposed formula, the grain allocation to each distiller would be based on an average of his prewar amount and his July, 1946, quota. Each company would be given a choice between this average or his July quota, based on three days' mashing capacity.

THE Department of Agriculture said July 29 that farmers selling wheat to the government under the set-aside order in effect from May 23 to July 1 now may apply to their local county agriculture conservation committee offices for a "certificate" showing what wheat they had sold to the government. On the certificate they may specify the future date up to next April 1 they would like to have sold the wheat and the Commodity Credit corporation will pay them the market price of that date. The "sales" date cannot precede the date of the certificate.

AMENDMENT 6 increased the premium on pearling barley from 5 cents to 15 cents per bushel. It was intended to place malting barley and pearling barley on the same basis and to permit merchandisers and country shippers to add an additional markup of 1 1/4 cents per bushel on sales and deliveries of both pearling barley and malting barley. Thru inadequate inadvertence, however, the additional markup of 1 1/4 cents per bushel permitted to country shippers was not extended to sales of pearling barley. Amendment 9 to Revised Supp. 3 supplies such omission, and became effective July 1.

Mid-Month Crop Report

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Indicated winter wheat crop at the middle of July was 865,465,000 bus., an increase of 8,302,000 bus. over the July 1 indication. The corn forecast is 3,487,976,000 bus., an increase of 146,330,000 bus. over July 1. A few dry areas appear to be developing in southern Kansas and Missouri. The spring wheat promise of 232,929,000 bus. July 1 has increased so it is only 33,356,000 bus. below the 1945 crop, and 42,500,000 bus. more than the initial estimate for the 1946 crop.

Iowa's corn crop promised 673,318,000 bus. July 16, against 651,242,000 July 1, and the 1945 final of 508,106,000 bus. — U. S. D. A.

Getting a Better Price for Barley

Throughout many years of complaining of poor results of grain growing, the grain merchants of the surplus grain states have contributed liberally to many campaigns for the active promotion of the intelligent selection of better seed of varieties well adapted to each section. The increase in the number of experiment stations and crop improvement associations has brot about the development of many new varieties, rigid tests of seeds and improved methods of cultivation, careful handling and safer storage have brot about more satisfactory results for all concerned.

The 'Midwest Barley Improvement Ass'n, recognizing the importance of germination to the malster, has issued a special bulletin designed to inform producers and handlers exactly what is needed to get a better price for barley. From it we quote:

"Certain very necessary physical and chemical changes take place within the kernel when it germinates.

"If the germ is injured it will not sprout. If the hull or husk has been skinned, peeled or frayed, the sprout (acrospire) is not held tight to the kernel, inside the hull, and the sprout is broken off. The sprout is desirable, also, because it contains enzymes that are essential in changing the starchy endosperm. Frayed kernels also affect the appearance and cleanliness of the finished malt.

"Broken kernels have only feed value and must be removed during the cleaning process before malting.

"Skinned kernels are a loss even though the kernel will grow, because the sprouts break off. This prevents proper modification of the endosperm and lowers the grade of malt.

"Frayed kernels, i.e., grains having the tip end of the hull peeled or broken, are regarded as damaged by the malster. Such kernels may lose the hull when steeped and germinated, thus allowing the sprout to be injured and preventing proper conversion of starches to soluble sugars.

"The federal grain standards for malting barley require that the amount of skinned and broken kernels shall not exceed 5 per cent.

"Thoroughly ripened, well matured grain is necessary for fancy malting barley.

"Damage may be caused by one or more of the following: Too high speed of cylinder; irregular speed of tractor engine when combine is driven with power take-off; excess end play in cylinder; loose or crooked teeth; too many concaves; improper wind adjustment; improper sieve adjustment; separator not properly leveled; faulty conveyor adjustment; uneven rate of bundle feeding; threshing damp or tough grain; combining immature grain; use of blower type elevator at improper speed."

Progressive Ohio Grain Firm

Bliss Russell and his two sons, John and Nelson, operate a partnership known as the Russell Grain Co., at Hilliards, a station just west of Columbus, O., on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The four reinforced concrete grain storage bins just completed are the latest of successive improvements made since the business was started in 1932.

In 1933 a feed mixer was installed, and three years later equipment to handle ear corn. The first drier was installed in 1937 in a building erected for that purpose, helping former patrons by handling their damp combined wheat.

The grinding capacity was increased in 1938 to six tons per hour. In 1939 a feed processing plant was started with two mixers and a molasses mixer. In 1942 still another mixer was installed for scratch grains. A feed warehouse to contain 500 tons of ingredients was built in 1944.

Just completed are the four grain tanks, each 18 ft. in diameter and 50 ft. high, surmounted by a 20x20 ft. cupola, to operate an independent elevator leg. Spouts deliver grain from one part of the plant to another. The new bins add 40,000 bus. to the prior 25,000 bus. storage capacity.

All four tanks empty into a pit 9 ft. deep, to the boot of a 3,000 bus. per hour Sidney steel leg equipped with a heavy duty belt and Calumet Buckets. This leg discharges into a distributor turnhead that routes the grain into the bins or into a spout to the old elevator.

Power is supplied by a 10-h.p. gear driven

drive. The manlift and all the machinery was supplied by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Grain Carriers

THE ERIE Railroad recently ordered 200 box cars.

BOX CARS put into service for first half of 1946 by Class I railroads totaled only 6,435.

OMAHA, NEB.—Many elevators thruout the state cannot get cars and are plugged with grain.

CONSTRUCTION of 50,000 box cars with funds provided by the government is planned by the O.D.T., C.P.A. and private industry.

DULUTH, MINN.—At the meeting of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board July 24 the shortage of grain cars in that territory was reported to be becoming acute.

WATER-COMPETITIVE fourth section railroad rates will be reconsidered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as desired by water carriers, including the Maritime Commission and the Shipping Administration.

WARREN H. TURNER, general freight agent Santa Fe Railway at Topeka, has been appointed freight traffic manager, effective Aug. 1, succeeding M. C. Burton, who is retiring effective July 31, after 45 years' service.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For violating the I.C.C. order requiring unloading of cars within 10 days the government has brought suit against seven leading railroads to collect heavy penalties. The penalty for each offense is \$500, plus \$50 for each day after 10 days.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Within a few days all the railroads moving the Pacific Northwest wheat harvest will be again short of box cars, despite the efforts of the carriers to get empties to interior Inland Empire wheat stations, according to leading traffic officials.—F.K.H.

ARGO, ILL.—Four railroads serving the plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in Ex Parte 104, to discontinue free service and to charge for switching. The Commission on July 29 reaffirmed the decision given more than a year ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the suggestion of the O.D.T., the I.C.C., July 30, designated Homer C. King in Service Order 562 to set up an advisory committee and authorized him to divert or reroute all carload and less-than-carload freight traffic, as well as empty cars, from the line of any railroad which has experienced difficulty in speeding up car movements.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending July 20 totaled 63,526 cars, an increase of 4,499 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 5,027 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of July 20 totaled 41,671 cars, a decrease of 714 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 3,692 cars below the corresponding week in 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

CHICAGO, ILL.—At the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the application for a 25 per cent increase in freight rates, W. A. Johnston, pres. of the Illinois Central, said stockholders had received no dividends in 15 years. "Since 1940 the Illinois Central has been able to reduce fixed charges by 5 million dollars a year, but in the same period its operating expenses have been increased at the rate of more than 52 millions a year by increased wages and payroll taxes, and rising prices of materials." R. B. White, pres. of the B. & O., said higher wages and prices caused his road to operate at a loss of 17 million dollars in the first six months of 1946 despite the heaviest peacetime traffic in its history.



Four New Concrete Tanks Each of 10,000 bus. Capacity, and Old Elevator of Russell Grain Co., at Hilliards, O.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Concordia, Kan.—We are having a bountiful harvest, keeping us very busy.—Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co., Geo. E. McDonald.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Harvest over in this county, yields very high, and probably 95 per cent grade No. 1 wheat—G. E. Mickie, chief inspector, Nebraska City Grain Exchange.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—The John W. Bishop Milling Co. reported that new wheat that was reaching Martinsburg elevators around July 10 was bringing \$2.05 a bushel. The quality was good but the yield only fair.—P.J.P.

Kadoka, S. D., July 19.—Wheat now being harvested runs up to 30 bus. per acre.—A.M.M. Owosso, Mich., July 21.—New wheat is perfect in every way. Now if the government will just let us alone for a while everything will be all right—Geo. W. Young.

Duluth, Minn.—General reports from the northwest country reveal that the new crop of grain is coming along in good shape. Lack of moisture in some sections earlier in the season caused some deterioration but late rains have been ample to carry the crop along.—F. G. C.

McKinney, Tex.—Combine maize, planted for the first time in Collin County four years ago, has developed with much success here, according to Jack McCullough, county agent. Approximately 5,000 acres were planted in 1946, with yield estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 pounds per acre.—H.N.

Edinburg, Tex.—A 10,000-acre harvest of grain sorghum is underway in Hidalgo County, with combines being used to harvest the crop. The sorghums started coming on almost at the same time that the spring corn crop was completed. A holdover on the latter crop, however, is the yield of field corn now being gathered.—H.N.

Garden City, Kan.—The fourth largest wheat crop in history has just been harvested in Finney County. Total yield of fields that were "killed" half a dozen times last spring have produced 3,330,000 bus., according to information compiled by County Agent Ralph L. Gross. Average yield for 220,000 harvested acres is 15 bus.—G.M.H.

Olympia, Wash., June 26.—Soil erosion in the Palouse country of Eastern Washington is assuming serious proportion. The rains are tearing down good soil and the wind is doing damage in the Big Bend region. The wheat crop in Eastern Washington is excellent. The yield of some acreages are so heavy wheat is lying down, which will make it difficult to harvest.—F. K. H.

Great Bend, Kan.—A wheat crop approaching the seven-million mark has just been harvested in Barton County. The average yield per acre from 325,000 acres, was 21 bus., according to County Agent V. E. McAdams. This makes the county yield 6,825,000, or three times as large as the 1945 yield and a round million better than the previous banner crop of 5,854,303 bus. harvested in 1944.—G.M.H.

Odessa, Wash.—Odessa wheat ranchers are finding their yields far in excess of their hopes. With nearly 3 million bushel storage capacity available for the new crop it still will be necessary to dump wheat on the ground, a successful practice if the dry weather lasts. Hot dry weather is aiding operation in the fields, and harvest rigs are running long hours. Labor is plentiful.—F.K.H.

Pratt, Kan.—A survey of the damage incurred by the hail storm that swept this area May 29 reveals that the damage to growing crops, including wheat, is in excess of \$32,000. Claims totaling this amount already have been filed thru local banks and insurance agencies. Insurance adjusters predict the total will be much greater by the time all fields have been inspected. And this total does not include fields on which the growers carried no hail insurance.—P. J. P.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Early wheat yields in areas already harvested in southeastern Washington indicate above average yields according to W. N. Crawford, field sec'y of Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. Wheat harvest has just begun in this area with adverse weather delaying operations somewhat. Yields as high as 45 to 55 bus. an acre are predicted for the Blue Mountain foothills where harvest will begin in two weeks.—F.K.H.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 18.—Weather conditions since July 1 have been very favorable for crop progress. Temperatures throughout the grain raising areas were quite high on a number of days, however, little apparent damage was evident. In fact, the overall effect was beneficial, and the warmer weather was a great boon to corn. A few spots, particularly in North Dakota and Montana, report small grains were forced to some extent, but where moisture was sufficient, the damage was negligible—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Eden, Tex.—A bumper combine maize crop is predicted for this area with an estimated 150 cars expected to be shipped this year, according to local grain buyers. With the small grain harvest in, reports from selected counties in this Heart of Texas country show: Gillespie County—Oats averaged 25 bus., high of 50 bus.; wheat averaged 18 bus., high of 25 bus., average harvest. Estimated production of 625,000 bus. of oats and 108,000 of wheat. About half of the crops were held by growers. Estimated 2,000 acres in combine maize with prospects good.—H.N.

Alvin, Tex.—Harvesting of the 1946 rice crop will begin in this area during August on some early yields and is expected to surpass the \$10,000,000 1945 crop, rice men predict. Heavy rains delayed planting in this area, however, and the bulk of the exceptional crop will not be harvested until October and November, a little later than the 1945 crop. The Alvin area has become a major rice center during the past five years, with approximately 85,000 acres now in cultivation. Prices are expected to rise above the 1945 level, which set a ceiling of \$7.30 per barrel for Patna variety, with some rice bringing only \$5.60.—H.N.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Southwest farmers and elevator men have been justified in their concern over wheat spoilage because of early harvesting, binning on the farm and piling of grain on the ground. Recent reports are that the loss may become even greater than anticipated. Terminal elevator men in Hutchinson confirmed the conditions recently. Sour wheat, musty wheat and grain damaged in other ways is showing up here, they said. The sour grain was wheat that was too green or had too much moisture content when cut and binned. Now it is being heavily docked, and may become worse if the bins are not checked and the grain is not moved.—G.M.H.

McPherson, Kan.—The wheat total for McPherson has been boosted again. The new figure is now 5,000,000 bus., 500,000 better than a year ago and believed to be second only to the 1940 output of 5,568,000 bus. The estimate started this year with a figure well below four million. A comprehensive check by County Agent Jess Cooper was made recently with grain buyers, mills, elevators and farmers in the various communities in McPherson County. He sent 70 postcards, inquiring sincere estimates, to growers in all sections of the county. Nearly 50 cards were returned. According to these answers, the county average for 1946 was 22.5 bus. per acre. Sixty percent of the plowing for the 1947 crop has already been completed.—G.M.H.

Pullman, Wash., July 24.—If Washington farmers achieve the '47 production goal the state will stand fourth in the nation as a producer of wheat. Washington's 1947 wheat production goal is 63,000,000 bus. Testifying to the fertility of Washington's farm land is the fact that while the state is fourth in total bushels produced, it stands eighth in total bushels planted. Washington farmers in '47 are being asked to plant 2,750,000 acres of wheat, compared with the 2,600,000 acres established as the '46 goal, but advance indications are that about 2,742,000 acres are being harvested. Production goals for '47 for Oregon are 21,000,000 bus. of wheat on 1,000,000 acres, and for Idaho 27,000,000 bus. on 1,100,000 acres.—F.K.H.

Toronto, Ont., July 10.—Fall wheat and fall rye developed well this season and cutting will be general in the southern counties of south-

western Ontario the week of July 15, and in most other counties a week to ten days later. Reports indicate that above normal yields will be obtained on most fields in southwestern Ontario, with normal to below normal yields in the remainder of the Province. Quality of the grain will be quite good. The planted acreage of soybeans is much higher than in 1945. Kent County shows an increase of from 40 per cent to 50 per cent, and Lambton County, 100 per cent. Middlesex, Elgin, Norfolk, and Simcoe Counties report considerably increased plantings. This crop generally is making satisfactory growth.—S. H. H. Symons, director, Monthly Crop Report, Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Winchester, Ind., July 26.—Oats have been a distinct disappointment, we had the most beautiful prospects you ever saw, looked like we were sure of 50 to 75 bus. to the acre, but wet weather came and a storm that blew a lot of them flat. Clover came up through the oats. Talked to a farmer this morning who said it was a shame he wasn't getting over 20 bus. to the acre, rest of them were so flat he couldn't cut them with a combine and he is cutting them just as high as he can to preserve the clover; thinks he might get a good clover seed crop from the first stand. He says there is lots of that in this county, in fact we haven't seen in years as good a prospect for red clover seed as we have now; that is, the old way of making it, cutting a crop of hay in June, second crop makes the seed.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 23.—The weather the past week continued favorable. Precipitation was received at most points in all districts, with Montana ranging up to as much as three inches in many sections of the state. With normal temperatures, present moisture should be sufficient to mature the small grain crop. Seasonable temperatures prevailed with warm days and, with two exceptions, cool nights. There is very little change this week in yield prospects for small grain and flax. All grains are reported to be filling well and quality, with normal weather, should be fair to good. Some harvest has started in most districts and will be general, except along the Canadian border, by Aug. 1st. The weather continues ideal for corn and tassels are showing in all but late planted fields. Continued showers have delayed cultivation and some fields are weedy.—Agricultural Department, Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 24.—Harvest of winter wheat is nearing completion. Combining of the generally good oat crop progressed during the week, and in many areas that harvest is now well advanced to completed. Some oats harvested with binder have been threshed. Corn is generally in good to excellent condition and growing rapidly. Cultivation has been completed except for some of the late planted in the south, where in a few instances but one cultivation in some fields is reported. Much corn now has a height of 4 to 6 ft., and a little in the north 7 ft., while in the extreme south a few fields have less than 2 ft. in height. Some tasseling is reported in all sections of the state, and a little in the north is shooting ears. Corn borer is reported as present in a few northern fields. Soybeans range from fairly good to excellent, largely good. The second crop of alfalfa is generally good.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Ottawa, Ont.—The 1946 wheat acreage in Canada's prairie provinces is 25,178,000 acres, according to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics preliminary estimate. This was less than was indicated by farmers' Apr. 30 intentions to plant. The increase, compared with 1945 acreage, was 2,600,000 acres, a gain of about 12 per cent, despite a request that acreage be held at the 1945 level. This larger area was accomplished mainly thru shifts from oats, barley and summer fallow. A small increase in rye acreage was largely balanced by a reduction in flaxseed. Increase in Saskatchewan was 1,200,000 acres; in Manitoba and Alberta, each, about 700,000 acres. Wheat acreage outside the prairie provinces amounted to about 800,000 acres a year ago. The area seeded to oats was 9,610,000 acres, 1,100,000 acres less than in 1945; barley acreage, 6,269,000; a decline of 600,000 from '45; preliminary estimate of corn acreage planted for grain was 240,000 acres in 1946, compared with 237,000 acres for '45. Hay and clover acreage was reported at 10,024,000 acres, a decline of about 2 per cent; alfalfa is placed at 1,488,000 acres compared with 1,587,000 acres in '45.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Cardington, O.—The first new wheat brought to market here July 13 tested No. 1 and yielded 32 bus. to the acre.—P.J.P.

Larue, O.—The first 1946 wheat arrived at the Farm Bureau July 9, brot in by John Dilsaver, southeast of here, and tested 60 lbs. to the bushel with 15.6 per cent moisture.

Wilmington, O.—First 1946 wheat was received July 2 by Master Feed Mills elevator, from the Littredge farm near Clarksville, and tested No. 3, weighing 58 lbs. to the bushel with almost 16 per cent moisture.

Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich.—The decline in wheat shipments accounted for a great deal of the crop in traffic thru the Sault locks in June, the wheat shipments being 605,376 tons this June as compared to 1,900,844.—P.J.P.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Fifty-five cars of wheat, grown in the Central Missouri area, had been shipped by the Missouri Pacific Railroad June 25 to July 5. The wheat was headed for Kansas City for storage in elevators.—P.J.P.

Napoleon, O., July 15.—More than 50 trucks were in line before the Vocke Elevator and Napoleon Grain & Stock Co. today as Henry County farmers began to market the harvest from 37,000 acres of wheat in the county.

Beattie, Kan.—A new wheat record for Marshall County was established here when Roy Vernon, manager of the Beattie elevator, purchased 11,300 bus. in one day. He said he could have purchased 16,000 bus. that day if he had had the elevator capacity.—P.J.P.

Kenton, O.—Five elevators in Kenton and vicinity reported July 13 that wheat had begun rolling in in large amounts. Tests showed that the wheat ran from 58 to 62 lbs. to the bushel and that the moisture content was from 15.5 per cent down to 14 per cent.—P.J.P.

McComb, O.—More than 85,000 bus. of wheat had been received by July 18 at the Co-op Grain Co. elevator, Chas. George, manager, stated. Streets from all directions leading to the elevator were blocked by farmer traffic, and the elevator, overflowing, was closed awaiting cars.

Omaha, Neb.—A slight improvement in the railroad boxcar shortage was announced here July 24. On that day 327 cars of wheat and 102 car loads of corn were received. Elevators of Western Nebraska were using trucks to transport some of their wheat to the Omaha Market.—P.J.P.

Garden City, Kan.—The first break in the shortage of cars came here July 22 when the Garden City Elevator System received 35 cars for its five elevators in Finney County. Waiting trucks quickly filled the cars and the elevators were not able to unload any of their jammed bins.—P.J.P.

Shelby, O.—The Shelby grain elevators, the Richland Farm Bureau Branch and the Shelby Equity, were turning away farmers with wheat July 18 because bins were filled to capacity. The situation was blamed on the railroads by the grain elevator officials, who said they could not get cars to move the grain.—P.J.P.

Sidney, Neb.—Farmers in Cheyenne County were compelled to dump some of their grain on the ground because of the boxcar shortage. Elevators and storage bins were full, and still the wheat came pouring in. Cheyenne County, with 244,000 acres of wheat, has nearly twice the acreage of any other county in Nebraska.—G.M.H.

Ada, O.—The first 1946 wheat received at the Farmers Exchange elevator was brot in by Norman Burman, No. 2 wheat testing 58-59 lbs. to the bushel and moisture content 13-14 per cent; yield was 41.5 bus. per acre, Clyde Snyder, manager of the Dola Farmers Elevator, reported. George Pickett had a large field yielding 45 bus. per acre, testing 59-62 and 12.75 to 15.

Tiffin, O.—The Tiffin Farmers Co-operative received 30,000 bus. of wheat July 19 as the wheat harvest in Seneca County reached its peak. Elevator managers say farmers are not holding back their wheat and very little is said to be in farm storage. The wheat here this year is of good quality, testing 60 lbs. or more to the bushel and having very little moisture content.—P.J.P.

Houston, Tex.—The first consignment of wheat to India in the 20-year history of Houston grain shipments left here July 14 aboard the Joseph I. Kent bound for Calcutta. The shipment, 317,333 bus. of wheat, was a full cargo for the vessel. Several other vessels will load with cargoes of wheat for India in the near future, next one being the British steamer King Neptune which is loading 317,000 bus.—H.N.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Southern Illinois millers reported July 19 that they were finding corn much more plentiful since the ending of OPA regulations. On that date the mills were paying \$1.15 to \$1.50 for shelled corn, according to quality. Incoming corn was coming largely from growers who were willing to bet there would be no OPA penalties on their transactions in the event the OPA came back and checkups would be made on the interim period.—P.J.P.

Mullinsville, Kan.—At least 25 grain cars will be needed to move the wheat that is now piled in ricks around Mullinsville alone, recently declared W. H. Ruth, manager of the Equity Exchange elevator. A conservative estimate of wheat piled here would be around 40,000 bus. Heavy July rains over most of the western territory, particularly along the Cimarron, the upper Arkansas, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific, have caused grave concern, as farmers have thousands of bushels dumped on the ground.—G.M.H.

Houston, Tex.—Grain exports from Houston during July should be the largest of any month during the last eight years, according to W. L. Fellrath, grain elevator superintendent. Fellrath said 1,500,000 bus. of grain were exported the first 15 days of the month and said this figure should be doubled by the end of the month. Grain is being shipped from here to India for the first time. The King Neptune, a British steamer, was loading 317,000 bus. of wheat for India July 16.—P.J.P.

Portland, Ore., July 22.—August is expected to be another heavy wheat-shipping month for the Columbia River, with some 10 vessels already slated for loading with new crop cargoes for Japan and China. Liberty ships are now en route back from Japan where they delivered old-crop cargoes to the army. Three wheat cargoes already have been dispatched this month to Japan, and the fourth is scheduled to be loaded late this month on Motorship Idaho, which will clean up the old crop, delivering her cargo to Shanghai, China.—F.K.H.

Soybean Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of soybean at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore		13,049		
Chicago	377,000	780,000	475,000	579,000
Indianapolis	12,800	22,400	91,200	233,600
Kansas City	54,400	25,500	6,800	346,800
Minneapolis		35,200		
Omaha	3,000	5,600		
Philadelphia	68,800	112,041	88,000	132,800
St. Joseph				110,453
St. Louis	52,500	73,500	1,750	19,250
Toledo	14,400	274,800		481,200
Wichita	83,200	182,400	249,600	364,800
		18,000		

Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	5,651,408	7,184,862	3,897,795	6,278,624
Chicago	464,000	2,495,000	209,000	2,058,000
Duluth-Supr.	18,807,465	26,844,790	17,746,290	19,179,560
Ft. Wm.	5,667,231	51,258,808	4,285,353	45,249,561
Ft. Worth	7,842,800	5,870,200	841,400	995,400
Hutchinson	4,872,150	3,652,000		
Indianapolis	217,800	318,600	52,200	52,200
Kan. City	12,438,000	7,000,200	6,128,500	6,686,100
Minneapolis		196,900	4,710	9,420
Omaha	5,888,000	13,910,400	1,611,200	6,163,200
Philadelphia	958,000	635,970	1,958,700	1,123,366
Portland	5,867,053	4,489,594	4,703,018	4,033,413
St. Joseph	1,619,855	1,286,457	385,592	
St. Louis	700,470	638,930	295,030	662,460
Superior	635,417	3,181,100		2,747,200
Toledo	11,079,445	13,990,079	10,279,325	11,690,769
Wichita	1,590,580	1,624,250	598,400	1,448,400
	9,432,000	3,951,000	3,330,000	2,763,000

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	23,961	263,907		
Chicago		702,000	116,000	823,000
Duluth-Supr.	39,965	29,245	39,965	129,085
Ft. William	17,966	99,024	123,581	461,102
Hutchinson		1,250		
Indianapolis		36,000		35,000
Kansas City		31,500	12,000	85,500
Minneapolis	1,620	3,240		6,840
Omaha	19,200	430,400	25,600	444,800
Philadelphia	1,838	109,800	9,000	84,778
St. Joseph	13,549	389,786	57,749	37,871
St. Louis		1,730		1,730
Superior		72,000		36,000
Toledo	39,964	4,604	39,985	6,388
Wichita	13,500			3,200
		1,600		

Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	207,828	142,239	366,509	11,110
Chicago	1,539,000	1,183,000	1,409,000	1,206,000
Duluth-Supr.	534,215	493,720	910,455	617,640
Ft. William	4,249,193	8,726,618	3,344,634	12,479,299
Ft. Worth	436,000	1,338,000	16,000	132,000
Indianapolis	70,000	120,000	55,000	125,000
Kan. City	200,000	342,000	42,000	176,000
Minneapolis	361,100	381,078	327,300	180,500
Omaha	2,330,400	3,724,800	3,117,600	3,350,400
Philadelphia	129,800	270,600	263,235	323,875
Portland	635,666	20,770	35,859	16,129
St. Joseph	65,639	126,697		
St. Louis	200,000	467,280	4,720	16,520
Superior	139,745	396,000		501,600
Toledo	114,308	400,222	244,282	237,511
Wichita	306,600	71,400	128,100	63,000
		2,000		2,000

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	148,075	11,385		
Chicago	1,182,000	1,764,000	316,000	931,000
Duluth-Supr.	94,950	2,193,055	280,210	3,823,330
Ft. William	1,104,954	1,527,760	980,648	3,616,436
Ft. Worth	12,800	91,200	6,400	6,400
Hutchinson	8,750	170,650		
Kansas City	206,400	720,000	220,800	678,400
Minneapolis	1,511,300	2,835,303	741,780	1,243,440
Omaha	2,161,800	4,665,600	3,254,400	3,664,800
Philadelphia	118,000	184,000	166,187	192,000
Portland		16,024		
St. Joseph	64,639	180,778	20,417	76,345
St. Louis	30,400	153,900	9,500	9,500
Superior	73,000	366,400		120,000
Toledo	28,367	788,535		1,899,789
Wichita	21,000	70,500	18,000	13,500
	1,600	51,200	1,600	59,200

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	4,158,069	948,001	4,948,600	1,375,230
Chicago	3,609,000	6,951,000	5,670,000	4,508,000
Duluth-Supr.	2,415	970,765	3,915	774,315
Ft. William			3,136	2,089
Ft. Worth	127,500	112,500	4,500	3,000
Hutchinson		1,250		
Indianapolis	931,600	2,295,000	1,018,000	1,754,400
Kansas City	999,600	3,945,700	645,000	3,217,500
Minneapolis	483,320	767,120	406,470	192,930
Omaha	1,360,000	3,945,600	1,358,400	3,827,200
Philadelphia	974,290	4,219,975	3,760,460	4,197,600
Portland	2,496,964	101,696	2,514,757	89,369
St. Joseph	3,025	76,743		
St. Louis	241,120	1,256,640	191,840	689,920
Superior	1,132,534	4,222,790		3,268,600
Toledo	1,097	684,770	1,041	754,608
Wichita	254,400	129,600	475,200	51,200
		8,500		3,400

To Train Veterans in Elevator Management

The University of Illinois co-operating with the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Chicago Board of Trade has prepared a well considered program for training war veterans on the job in grain elevator management.

The first three-day school will be held at the Chicago Board of Trade on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 21, 22, and 23, with the following program:

Aug. 21—Instructions and Practice in Grading Corn, W. B. Combs, Extension Service, U.S.D.A., in charge.

Aug. 22—Instructions and Practice in Grading Soybeans, W. B. Combs.

Aug. 23—Operation of the Chicago Board of Trade, F. C. Bisson, Director of Public Relations, Chicago Board of Trade.

Grain Trade Rules, W. E. Culbertson, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Grain Titles, Lawrence Farlow, Sec'y, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Organization of the Cash Grain Trade, L. J. Norton, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Those who plan to participate in the training program but who have not applied for approval as a training agency should immediately request the necessary forms from Mr. E. J. Simon, Director, Illinois Board for Vocational Education, 216 East Monroe Street, Springfield, Ill.

When completing Form G.I. Bus. 6, which Mr. Simon's office will send, indicate that the "training time" is for 48 months and that grain elevator management is the occupation for which training is proposed.

Managers and owners who wish to accompany their veteran trainee to these schools may attend as visitors.

PAY FROM Veterans Administration.—

(a) While in training under an approved program the veteran receives monthly a check from the Veterans Administration in an amount not to exceed \$65.00, if he has no dependents; or \$90.00, if he has one or more dependents. However, monthly payments will, in no event, be larger than the difference between the veteran's current salary and the "objective" wage established for the job for which he is being trained.

(b) The period over which payments will be made, as long as the veteran is employed in an approved training program, is one year, plus additional periods not exceeding his length of active service after Sept. 16, 1940. In no event, however, will payments be made for a period longer than four years, or to meet the requirements of the approved training program, whichever is shorter.

The "objective wage" is \$200 per month. For the first three months the employer pays \$110 per month salary, and the Veterans Ad-

ministration an additional \$90 per month. The employer's payments increase later with the development of skill.

Rice Growers Ass'n Selects Officers

Houston, Texas—Berry Miller Jr. of Pearl Land was elected president of the Houston division of the American Rice Growers Co-operative ass'n at the annual meeting held here.

Other officers elected were J. W. Trousdale of Dayton, vice president; Morris Jamison of Houston, secretary-treasurer; J. F. Collier of Houston, general manager and comptroller; John B. Carey, Claude G. Sarver and Mrs. Shirley Matlock, all of Houston, assistant secretaries; and A. J. Eastham of Houston, attorney.

Directors selected were: Mr. Jamison, who was reelected, H. C. Johnston of Sugar Land, Mr. Trousdale and M. E. Peterson of Dayton, Mr. Miller, the fifth director, will remain in office to fill an unexpired term.

TECUMSEH, MICH. — Perry Hayden, Quaker miller who six years ago planted a cubic inch of his Dynamic Kernels of wheat, said this year's final harvest will total more than 113,000,000 cubic inches. The cumulative product of the original inch of Biblical tithing wheat will have a market value of more than \$100,000, he predicted. The final public harvesting ceremony is planned for Aug. 1 at nearby Adrian.

AMERICA'S food processors and distributors will get their long-awaited post-war opportunity to display their complete wares October 28, when the first over-all National Food Exposition opens at Grand Central Palace in New York. Under the sponsorship of National Food Shows Inc., the exposition will cover every known item in the food market, with special emphasis upon a display from the Department of Agriculture.

O.P.A. and its food subsidies during the past four years have cost the American people at least \$6,207,168,000 in direct government expenditures. This would be enough \$20 bills to reach from coast to coast 10 times. It also means an average of \$171 added to the bill of each income tax payer. This figure includes only direct expenditures from the United States Treasury. It does not include indirect expenditures such as interest or cost of administering subsidies.—Rep. Thos. A. Jenkins of Ohio.

MORTGAGE DEBT of farmers is the lowest since 1915, but there is strong evidence that it may be nearing the bottom of the downswing, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported. The report shows total farm mortgage debt on Jan. 1 at \$5,081,000,000, less than half the peak total of 1923. This total is \$190,000,000 below a year earlier, and is substantially smaller than in the two preceding years. The annual reduction shown on Jan. 1 last year was \$364,000,000, and on Jan. 1, 1944, it was \$482,000,000.

National Hay Association Holds 50th Annual Convention

The National Hay Ass'n held its 50th annual convention in Chicago on July 29th and 30th, to exchange and advance ideas of importance to their membership. Headquarters was the Morrison Hotel, with over 300 dealers in attendance.

At the two-day meeting such subjects as "The Influence of Artificial Drying on America's Hay Crop," "Statistical Hay Crop Report," and "A Review of the Feed Situation" were presented.

New Officers elected are: President, Harold Garrison, Blanchester, Ohio. 1st Vice-President, G. T. Cecil, Birmingham, Alabama. 2nd Vice-President, J. I. Hereter Jr., Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Directors elected for two years as follows: D. B. Tilson, Kansas City, Missouri. J. Thomas Morgan, Macon, Ga. Milton Morrison, Salina, Kansas. Fred Bye, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Clarence Marshall, Noblesville, Indiana.

Premiums for Less Moisture in Rice

Under the present regulation maximum prices for rough rice grown in any state except California are established on the basis of a moisture content of 17 per cent and discounts of 20 cents per barrel are provided for each 1 per cent or fraction thereof of moisture content over 17 per cent.

It has been found that rough rice to be suitable for milling purposes without further drying must contain less than 17 per cent of moisture, preferably not much over 14 per cent. There is presently under the regulation no incentive for growers to market this lower moisture rice, and the Administrator is satisfied that it is desirable to provide an incentive for such rice. Therefore, the amendment provides a premium of 2 cents per barrel for each one-tenth of 1 per cent of moisture content below 17 per cent down to 14 per cent. Such a premium will cover loss of weight due to drying and invisible shrinkage and drying charges. In order to make the application of discounts more equitable, the amendment also changes the schedule for discounts for moisture content above 17 per cent from 20 cents for each percentage of moisture to 2 cents for each one-tenth of 1 per cent or fraction of moisture.—Amendment 11 to M.P.R. 518, effective July 15.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—When the OPA lid went off, milled rice boomed from the \$8.25 per hundred ceiling to \$14 at Crowley, La., mills, with a shorter grain variety selling for \$12, as against the former ceiling price of \$6.50. The \$14 milled rice top is less than half of the reported black market prices.—E. W. F.



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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—John W. Newman has resigned as resident agent of Arkansas Soybean Processing, Inc.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—L. M. Bowles has joined Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., as manager of its local feed department. Mr. Bowles is severing his connection with the Ontario (Calif.) Grain & Milling-Co. firm to take over his new position.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Globe Mills, West Coast division of Pillsbury Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., will build a 1,250,000-bu. grain elevator, a 6,000 hundredweight daily capacity flour mill, and a feed mill of about 300 tons daily capacity, at Goodrich Blvd. and Ferguson Drive. Building will begin on the site, purchased several years ago from the U. P. Railroad, as soon as government regulations permit. The new modern plant will operate under the direction of Globe Mills executives, Philip W. Pillsbury, pres. of Pillsbury Mills, stated in announcing the new construction program, a part of the company's planned post war development program.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—G. A. Purkis, 66, grain buyer for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., for the past 36 years, died here recently.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—R. H. Hendrickson, for many years associated with Jas. E. Bennett & Co., Boettcher & Co., and more recently with Harris, Upham & Co., died unexpectedly, recently, in his apartment during the night.

Denver, Colo.—The Denver Feed & Grain Club was entertained at a beef-steak fry and picnic on Genesee Mountain the evening of July 17. About 75 members, families and guests enjoyed the excellent repast and social program arranged for the occasion.

ILLINOIS

Red Bud, Ill.—William Ziebold, 70, who had operated a flour mill here for 40 years, died July 5 in a Belleville hospital.—P. J. P.

Chester, Ill.—Albert H. Gilster, 73, pres. of the Gilster Milling Co. with offices here and a large mill at Steelville, died recently.—J. J. P.

Dwight, Ill.—Robt. A. McClelland, owner of the R. A. McClelland Elevator and active in the grain trade here for many years, died recently.

Kilbourne, Ill.—The McFadden Grain Co. office was destroyed by fire recently. Temporary quarters have been set up and business is continuing.

Bridgeport, Ill.—Harry Storckfleet, Jr., and W. T. Walters, both of Lawrenceville, purchased the business and real estate of the W. B. Gray Coal & Feed Co.

Blandinsville, Ill.—News has been received of the death of William T. Hamilton, 82, who had operated elevators here for a number of years, at Tujunga, Calif.—P. J. P.

Oswego, Ill.—Robert Herren has sold the Oswego Grain Co., elevator to the Morris Grain Co., who took possession of the business July 13. There will be no change in employee personnel.

Dwight, Ill.—Frank Gibbons, who owns an elevator at Nevada, has leased the local elevator owned by the late Robt. A. McClelland. He and his son, John, will operate both elevators as the Frank Gibbons Grain Co.

Kankakee, Ill.—Borden's Soy Bean Processing Co. expect to have its 900,000-bu. elevator under construction here, finished in time for beans this fall. C. E. Butler, pres. of the division, stated. The company is building a complete new processing plant here.

Fithian, Ill.—The Fithian Grain Co. has been sold by William Corray and Harold Izard to Verne Burtis, operator of the Leverett elevator, north of Champaign. The company is managed by Lowell Flenner and has been receiving large consignments of new wheat and oats.—P. J. P.

Tusola, Ill.—William R. Stutz, 29, who received a fractured skull in a fall recently at the new Co-op elevator under construction, died July 23 in Jarman Hospital without regaining consciousness. He fell from the first floor to the basement. He was a veteran of World War II.—G. M. H.

Farmer City, Ill.—The foundation has been poured for the new Gring & McCord grain elevator here and workmen are engaged in building the first of the 16 bins, which will have a capacity of 125,000 bus. of grain. The building will be completed by fall and will replace an elevator that was destroyed this spring.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—The Pillsbury Mills, Inc., on July 23 received federal authorization for a \$957,000 extension to its local plant. Philip Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn., president of the company, said a new office building, laboratory, warehouse and a prepared-flour mixing plant are needed here, and the allocation will cover only a small part of the needs. Directors will decide just how the allocation will be spent, he stated.

Oswego, Ill.—Archibald H. Dysart, 73, identified with the grain trade for many years, died July 9 as the result of a fall at his home on July 1. He was removing a storm window when it gave way and he plunged to the ground, fracturing his left leg above the knee. Mr. Dysart was manager of the Farmers Elevator at Standard, Ill. at one time. Later he traveled for a Chicago grain firm for many years after moving here.

Rees (Franklin p. o.), Ill.—Rees Station Farmers Co-operative is building a 30,000-bu. elevator on the C. & A. right-of-way. The elevator will be 105 ft. high. The old wooden elevator will be used for the wheat and oats harvests. Capacity of this house at one time was 17,000 bus. but bins were not replaced as they deteriorated and it now holds only 3,000 bus. Dennie Whalen has been manager for the past 22 years. The Eikenberry Const. Co. has the contract.

CHICAGO NOTES

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade decided against Saturday closing on July 15. The movement of grain is unusually heavy and the unsettled economic situation makes such action inadvisable at present, officials said.

The expanding nature of General Mills operations were explained to 100 invited guests at a luncheon July 26 tendered by L. N. Perrin, executive vice pres. Many special products are now made and finding great consumer acceptance.

The Glidden Co. is building a 2-story office building for the Soya Products division at 5165 Moffat St, cost estimated at \$125,000.

William Casselman has joined Balfour, Guthrie & Co. (Illinois), Inc., as manager of the feed ingredient department. He formerly was associated with the Wilbur-Ellis Chicago office in a similar capacity. Balfour, Guthrie & Co. recently moved to new offices in the Board of Trade Building.

C. E. Butler, pres. of Borden's Soy Bean Processing Co., announced the appointment of Steve Babirak as grain and bean buyer in its Chicago office, taking over his new duties July 1. Mr. Babirak until recently was associated with Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co., and is well known to many grain and commission firms of this area.

The advisability of selecting a paid president for the Board of Trade will be weighed by com'te to report its findings to the board of directors within 90 days. Named to the com'te were: E. A. Green, Lowell E. Hoit, J. G. McCarthy, J. E. Skidmore and K. S. Templeton. There will be four com'te meetings, to be held on Aug. 2, 7 and 9, at which time members of the exchange will have an opportunity to express their individual views.

INDIANA

Greentown, Ind.—The Greentown Elevator has been acquired by Richard R. Miller of Rochester.

Cicero, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had its charter amended, increasing its capital stock to 2,000 shares of \$100 p.v.

Spencerville, Ind.—The Spencerville Grain Co. will start improvements to its elevator on Sept. 1. A new grain dump and sheller and cleaner will be installed.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—H. W. McMillen, vice-pres. and member of the board of directors of Central Soya Co., Inc., has been named director of sales for the organization and all of its divisions.

Rensselaer, Ind.—The Rush County Alfalfa Dehydrating Co. plans to build a 48 x 130 ft. building that will connect with the present concrete block building. It will be used for storage of dehydrated products.

St. Joe, Ind.—The Myers Elvtr. & Coal Co. recently incorporated under the same firm name. This elevator was entirely covered with corrugated metal recently, making a very attractive appearance.—A. E. L.

Ray, Ind.—The Tri State Co-operative Ass'n has installed completely new power wiring, together with a new hammer mill and sheller. Ed. Etheriedge succeeded J. Bretz who was manager for many years; Mr. Bretz retired.—A. E. L.

Treaty (Wabash R. F. D.), Ind.—Wabash County Farm Bureau is building a 50,000-bu. elevator, replacing the structure that burned last year. Rolfe Baer is manager. Plans for construction of the elevator were made soon after the fire, but work could not start until materials were available.

Finly, Ind.—The Finly Co-op. Elevator opened for business July 4 and received 700 bus. of wheat during the day. The new elevator replaces the one that burned over a year ago. While equipment to handle this season's wheat crop has been installed and is working, the elevator will not be completely finished before 90 days.

Howe, Ind.—Robt. P. Taylor is new manager of the Lima Elvtr. Co. elevator.

IOWA

Farwell, Ia.—The Collision Elevator recently installed a new truck scale.

Burlington, Ia.—Wayne Bros. will rebuild their elevator that burned recently.

Lake View, Ia.—Henry F. Dralle of Boone is new manager of the Williams Milling Co. elevator.

Blakesburg, Ia.—H. M. Roerman is building an elevator, to be completed in time for the soybean harvest.

Kanawha, Ia.—The Davis Elvtr. Co. has been changed to a corporation, its name now being Davis Elvtr. Co., Inc.

Sioux City, Ia.—The McMaster Grain Co. is building an elevator in South Sioux City, near the Burlington freight depot.

Laurens, Ia.—The Farmers Trading Co. has changed to a co-operative and is now operating as the Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co.

Marble Rock, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op Elevator is remodeling its north elevator, lowering its bins and making other improvements.

Portsmouth, Ia.—The Community Elevator, Inc., operated by Floyd Peterson, has been purchased by Cargill, Inc., and is being operated under that name.

Lytton, Ia.—The Lytton Grain Co. has been purchased by Leo Williams, owner of the Williams Milling Co. at Sac City. Eldon Hurley will manage the business.

Woden, Ia.—The Farmers, Inc., Society reported sales totaling \$488,080 for the past year, and a net savings of \$22,657. Wm. D. Hemmingson is manager of the firm.

Nemaha, Ia.—Leo Williams, owner of the Williams Milling Co. at Sac City, has purchased the F. H. Heise Grain Co. elevator. Ernest Brean will manage the business.

Sioux City, Ia.—L. L. Gunkleman, formerly of Ponca City, Okla., has been transferred here by International Milling Co. to manage its local plant. He will take over his new duties Aug. 1.

Maquoketa, Ia.—Thieves entered the Mitchell-Maskery feed mill recently, knocked off the combination of the safe and stole \$535 in cash. Checks found in the safe were strewn about the office floor.

Green Mountain, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; C. R. Lynch, Marshalltown, pres.; F. P. Knights, Marshalltown, vice-pres.; E. S. Lynk, sec'y; W. J. Lynch, treas.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—Edw. Theile retired June 30 as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. after 30 years in that capacity. D. E. Black, manager of an elevator at Moorland, Ia., for 3 years, has succeeded him.

Waverly, Ia.—Directors of the Farmers Exchange at a recent meeting decided to delay building a grain elevator here, uncertainty of prices and of general building conditions being given as reason for the decision.

Clearfield, Ia.—The Dannen Mills recently purchased the Robinson & Son elevator, warehouses and office from Blaine Robinson, taking possession July 15. Mr. Robinson will busy himself with his 240-acre farm east of town.

Manson, Ia.—Edwin E. Swartzendruber purchased the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Elvtr Co. proper at the co-operative's dissolution sale held July 10. Mr. Swartzendruber stated that the elevator will be opened and operating soon.

Sloan, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. of Chicago has taken over operation of the Pratt Grain Co. and the Luton Grain Co. Stewart Stoultz will remain as manager of the local elevators and the other employees will be retained by the new owner.

Ringsted, Ia.—Thorvald Petersen recently resigned as bookkeeper at the Co-op. Grain & Products Co. elevator and accepted a position as manager of an elevator at Terril, Ia. Kenneth Pietersen, who has been managing the Halfa elevator, has succeeded Mr. Petersen.

Tipton, Ia.—James Stafford, manager of Johnson's Hatchery, has purchased the G. M. Crosby elevator from Geo. Crosby. Mr. Stafford stated the elevator will be operated in connection with the hatchery, and he is in the market to buy soybeans, timothy seed, and all grains.

Nora Springs, Ia.—F. T. Carry, owner of the Monarch Feed Mills in Osage, has purchased the Nora Springs Mill from Geo. Cunda, who has been operating the plant since purchasing it from A. O. Johnson last April. The new owner took possession July 15. The mill will be operated by Victor Nehls.

Des Moines, Ia.—The annual Boar's Head party and jamboree of the Iowa feed trade will be held Aug. 12, at the Hesperion Club. Golf, cards, dinner and floor show. Everybody is invited to the field day celebration. Reservations must be made for dinner and the floor show, with Don Jorgensen, of Sargent & Co.

Dallas Center, Ia.—The feed house and storage addition to the Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator, construction of which has been delayed because of shortage of materials, is nearing completion. The 30x130 ft. building houses storage and mixing rooms. Spouting connects the elevator and storage bins. The Geo. T. Todd Const. Co. has the contract.

Newton, Ia.—Frank Guthrie, 47, manager and proprietor of the Guthrie Feed & Seed Store, died unexpectedly of a heart attack July 18 at the Skiff Memorial Hospital, where he had been a patient for four days, suffering from an intestinal obstruction for which he underwent a major operation July 16. Mr. Guthrie established the feed business here in March, 1922.

New Hampton, Ia.—Jack O'Halleran has purchased the interest of Cyril Holschlag in the New Hampton Farm Product Co. and the business will operate in future as the Jack O'Halleran Elevator. In addition to his business of grain, seed and feed, Mr. O'Halleran will buy livestock for the Dubuque Packing Co. Mr. Holschlag will continue his implement business.

Wellsburg, Ia.—Construction of Snittjer Grain Co. elevator has started. The elevator is being built of steel and concrete, and will be comprised of four bins 84 ft. high, with a storage capacity of 50,000 bus. of grain. A driveway and dump pit will be built between the tanks. The new structure will replace the elevator that burned in 1944. Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

Sinclair (Parkersburg p.o.), Ia.—The Miller Grain Co. elevator that has been owned and operated for several years by Lou Miller, has been sold to J. M. Delagardelle of Gilbertville, who plans to make extensive improvements. The Miller residence was sold with the business and is being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Dawes of Gilbertville. Mr. Dawes will manage the local elevator.

Williamsburg, Ia.—W. F. Harris and son, Elmer, operating as Harris & Son, have sold their grain and feed business to the Winborn Hatchery and Produce Co., who took possession July 15. W. F. Harris opened his grain business here in 1885. Later he was joined by his son as a junior partner. During his 61 years in the grain business W. F. Harris has made a wide circle of friends in the trade who will regret his departure from their ranks as an active dealer. Harris & Son have moved their office up-town, and are now located in their store. Louis Winborn, new proprietor of the elevator, stated he will conduct his new business on the same general plan as the former owners. He will do custom grinding, mixing and hulling of grain, and manufacture Winborn's special feeds.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Plans for a new \$200,000 automatic car unloader at the Updike Grain Corp. elevator were announced recently by Geo. Remington, general agent for the Northwestern Railroad, which owns the 2,750,000-bu. structure, operated under lease by the Updike company. Construction will begin at once and should be completed in two months if no delay in obtaining material is encountered. A new automatic grain drier, costing about \$30,000, also will be installed at the elevator.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Construction has started on the 300,000-bu. soybean storage elevator for the Borden Co. The new elevator, located at the east end of the Des Moines River bridge on Highway No. 5, will be equipped for speedy unloading of soybeans delivered by rail or truck. Present plans call for completion of the elevator in time for receipt of the fall crop of soybeans. Francis Hanson, formerly associated with Plymouth Soybean Mills and General Mills Farm Service Stores here, is manager of the Borden elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Boeke Feed Co., Inc., has moved to its newly remodeled plant at 104-10 S. W. Second St. The three-story building, which was purchased from the Iowa Seed Co., has 25,000 sq. ft. of floor space and facilities for 6,000 bus. of grain storage. The grinding, cleaning, mixing and blending equipment is in operation, while some of the pellet, packaging and weighing machines are to be installed. The plant will have a capacity of 18 tons of blended feeds per hour. The firm operates a grain elevator at Campbell.

Ellsworth, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. has its newly remodeled Ellsworth Elvtr. Co. elevator in full operation. Among equipment installed for the convenience of its customers are two feed mixers; type registering beam scale; new oat huller. The elevator's storage capacity is 100,000 bus. Geo. Todd Const. Co. did the work. Chas. E. Starr is manager of the elevator and Noah Valde is ass't manager. Potgeter Grain Co. also operates elevators at Wellsburg, Steamboat and Eagle Grove, Ia. John Potgeter and Geo. Potgeter are owners of the business.

Keokuk, Ia.—Construction of a one-story hangar-shaped building which will add to the facilities of General Mills, Inc.'s Special Commodities Division, has been approved, Harry A. Bullis, president of General Mills announced, and work on the building will begin as soon as materials are available. The new structure will be built adjacent to the present Special Commodities plant at 410 Johnson St. All activity devoted to the manufacture of monosodium glutamate, a flavor enhancer for soups, will be moved to the new building. Equipment for other pharmaceutical products will be installed. Space released in the present Special Commodities building will be used for enlarging the division's starch-gluten production.

KANSAS

Burlington, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been liquidated.

Belleville, Kan.—The Spangler Feed & Seed Co. recently remodeled and redecorated its quarters.—G. M. H.

Ellis, Kan.—The Co-operative Elevator office was entered recently by burglars, who took some money and a fountain pen.—G. M. H.

Republic, Kan.—When the Rickel Grain Co. was unable to obtain cars to transport wheat to market, and the elevator became full, about 10,000 bus. of wheat was piled in the street, according to N. S. Habiger, manager.—G. M. H.

Johnson, Kan.—One of the worst grasshopper plagues of recent years is being combatted in Stanton County by county commissioners, the Farm Bureau, and many farmers. The campaign against the pests is countrywide. A poison bait mixer and tons of poison were purchased by the county to launch an effective warfare.—G. M. H.

Dodge City, Kan.—An overheated motor at the Dodge City Terminal Elevator recently caused minor damage. The elevator was full of grain. Prompt response and efficient work of firemen were credited with preventing a heavy loss.—G. M. H.

McPherson, Kan.—The Upland Alfalfa Mills, Inc., here, has been granted a charter, to dehydrate alfalfa and produce alfalfa meal. The plant is expected to be in operation about Sept. 1. Guy Hayes was named president and Loris E. Sibley, resident manager.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Great Bend Mill, which has been closed since early in April, resumed operations recently, according to A. D. Creech, manager. Movement of the new wheat crop will probably cause the mill to operate full capacity, 1800 bbls. per day.—G. M. H.

Halstead, Kan.—The old mill, owned by the Halstead Mill & Elevator Co., a successor to the original water mill which was constructed here in 1876, was dismantled recently and the material in it will be used to build modern homes. The old landmark was erected in 1896.—G.M.H.

Emporia, Kan.—Many farmers of Lyon County are gambling again by planting soybeans on wheat ground, thus hoping they can get two crops in one year from the same land, according to Ted Lord, of the Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc. The practice is most common on the bottomlands, Mr. Lord said.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—Recognition was won recently by the Johnsmeyer Feed & Seed Co. for the accuracy and uniformity of its custom grinding and mixing service. This firm received a certificate of mixing accuracy for 1946 following analysis at the Ralston Purina Co. of samples taken from regular mixes prepared for customers.—G. M. H.

Minneapolis, Kan.—A campaign sponsored by the L.J.T. Milling Co. here to increase the alfalfa acreage in this county is meeting with good results, according to Mr. Eikermann, manager. The milling company is preparing to seed a little over 500 acres. It has leased land from several farmers and expects to do the seeding about Sept. 1.—G. M. H.

Atwood, Kan.—C. H. Lehman formerly manager of the C. W. Bradshaw elevator at Kackley, Kan., is now connected with the Beaver Valley Feed & Seed Co. as grain buyer and office man. The latter firm is installing a 45 ft., 50-ton Howe Scale, and will build four 3,555-bu. steel grain tanks to help take care of the wholesale truck grain, feed and seed business.

Scandia, Kan.—The Beloit Dehydrating Plant owned by Arthur W. Krone now has a local unit in operation, the Beloit Dehydrating Plant of Scandia. Temporary buildings are being erected near the M. P. tracks northeast of the Republican River bridge. John Thull of Cawker City, Kans., an ex-service man, is manager of the plant and at present is employing 12 men.—G. M. H.

Russell, Kan.—A new conveyor belt, 184 ft. long, has been installed at the Russell Milling Co. plant and will carry new grain into the elevator from the various storage bins. The belt will handle 2000 bus. of wheat per hour in normal operations. Nineteen bins of the new storage space are now full of wheat. There are 22 bins in the old storage of the mill. C. E. Carlson is manager.—G.M.H.

Wayne, Kan.—Andrew Nelson, 59, assistant manager of the Wayne Elevator, died of injuries received in a small tile engine room. He was discovered by fellow workers in a crouching position, partially under an engine which is mounted in an elevated position. The accident occurred Monday, July 22, and he died that evening at St. Joseph hospital, Concordia, Kan., without regaining consciousness. Physicians stated that Mr. Nelson suffered multiple skull fractures, concussions and lacerations of the brain, and a fractured arm. Opinion of some was that he suffered a stroke, causing him to fall, since no machinery was in operation.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Tom Casey, in charge of the local wheat buying market for Pillsbury Mills, Inc., has been enrolled as a member in the Hutchinson Board of Trade.

Topeka, Kan.—Soybean production in Kansas, which was encouraged at the start of the war for use in making plastics, has increased steadily and the crop now ranks seventh in cash value to the farmers, according to J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the state board of agriculture. Last year the all-time record was hit when the state had 295,000 acres under cultivation. The 1944 crop, however, set the production record with 3,315,000 bus.—G. M. H.

Whitewall, Kan.—Until some other elevator manager comes up with a better story, the Whitewall Elevator has this one to offer: The long-distance wheat haul of the year is claimed for the truckload of wheat that was hauled by a Madison farmer to the Whitewall elevator during the recent harvest. The distance from Madison to Whitewall is nearly 400 miles. The Whitewall elevator employees rate this as a record-breaker.—G.M.H.

Sterling, Kan.—A crime wave hit Sterling recently when several places of business were entered by burglars, among them being the Midwest Grain Co. and the Bowersock Milling & Power Co. plants. The dial knob was knocked off the safe at the Midwest Grain Co. office in an unsuccessful attempt to crack the safe. Only a few dollars were taken. At the Bowersock Milling & Power Co., the thieves also were unsuccessful in trying to open the safe.—G. M. H.

Lindsborg, Kan.—After ten Lindsborg residents testified that the Alfameal Dehydrating Mill, owned by H. H. Boyd, which is situated near the city, was a nuisance by creating dust and dirt and polluting cisterns, the owner agreed to move the mill to some other location. A permanent injunction was to be asked by the city. After considering five other locations, Boyd decided to remain in the Lindsborg community, as many farmers had enlarged their alfalfa acreage since the mill was established two years ago. A new site has been secured about three miles southwest of Lindsborg at the old Missouri Pacific railroad spur which served as a cattle loading pen years ago. The railroad has agreed to rebuild the spur which had been removed. The mill is being moved to the new site and is expected to be ready for operations in August.—G.M.H.

Wheeler, Kan.—A 100,000-bu. elevator, being constructed here for the Equity Exchange, was destroyed during a wind storm July 8. Nearby wooden elevators were not damaged. Three large bins were being built, one of them up to a height of 62 ft. The new structure was supplemental to other bins of Exchange.—E. W. F.

Wichita, Kan.—The first flaxseed was processed recently in the Wichita plant of the Soy-Rich Products Co., according to reports. Arrangements have been made by this company to handle considerable flax seed here this season. As much as possible of the seed will be run off between this date and the time the soy beans are ready this fall, War. O. Brooks, manager of the plant, announced.—G. M. H.

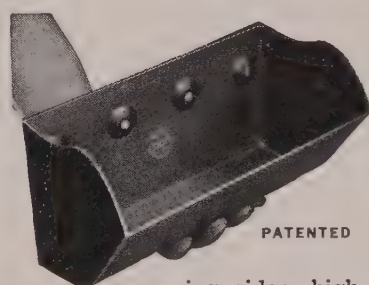
Elkhart, Kan.—As a result of car shortages and too much moisture, the half million bushels of wheat piled on the ground in Morton County are being damaged. The wheat, which is piled in ricks under the open sky, was high in moisture content when dumped. Continued showers have augmented the heating. Some of the wheat is being moved to new locations in the hope the handling will dry out the grain and keep spoilage to a minimum.—G. M. H.

Garden City, Kan.—At last the wheat car shortage is being alleviated, with indications relief will be rapid. The Garden City Equity Elevator system received about 35 cars for its five Finney County elevators on July 22. During harvest the elevators received an average of fewer than one apiece each day. The 35 cars were filled from waiting trucks. Other trucks rushed from farms when the news got around so that the elevators were unable to get rid of any wheat that was stored.—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Cadiz, Ky.—The Trigg County Milling Co. mill, located just off the Cerulean highway, owned and operated for the past 11 years by E. M. Audas, has been sold to Willie Crisp, who now is operating the business.

Lexington, Ky.—David B. Johnson, NLRB examiner, said he would recommend a NLRB hearing to settle a dispute at the Lexington Roller Mills, where 45 men have been on strike since July 15. The group is seeking recognition of the teamsters, chauffeurs, warehousemen and helpers union (AFL) as their bargain-



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Fulton, Ky.—The Browder Milling Co. has been sold to a corporation headed by O. W. Robinson of Lexington, Ky. The new organization will be known as the Browder Milling Co., Inc. The new owner purchased the mill from Joe Browder, its founder, and his partners, Mrs. Edna Browder and Leon Browder, widow and son of the late Enoch Browder. Clyde Williams, who has been serving as manager of the mill since his return from the armed forces, will continue in that position temporarily.—P.J.P.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Soy Products Co. has been formed, with capital stock of \$4,000,000, by Harold A. Miller, as pres., and eight other persons connected with the grain and milling industries in Atlanta, Ga., and Huntington, W. Va. The firm has purchased the soybean products division of the Midwest Industries, Inc., at 1361 South Fifteenth St. Mr. Miller had been associated with Midwest Industries as manager in installing and operating the soybean plant since 1944. The plant had an original capacity of 50 tons of soybeans daily, later increased to 75 tons, and machinery now on order will enlarge capacity to 100 tons daily. After expansion the plant will crush around 36,000 tons of beans a year. Edwin H. Hurst, formerly associated with Midwest, is assistant treasurer of Louisville Soy Products Co.

LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—The Cerophyl Laboratories alfalfa milling plant was destroyed by fire recently.

Crowley, La.—A 100-lb. bale of rice straw was expressed from this city July 19 to the Pennsylvania State College botany department to be used for experimental purposes in mushroom culture. The Acadia Chamber of Commerce, who sent the straw, reported it experienced considerable difficulty in finding it.—P.J.P.

MICHIGAN

Jackson, Mich.—The Home Grain & Supply Co.'s building and stock was damaged badly by fire June 29. Loss was estimated at about \$10,000.

Springport, Mich.—Mr. Day is remodeling his elevator plant and installing a new mill and feed mixer, corn sheller and blower for loading cars.

Caro, Mich.—Bert T. Pomeroy, for the past 22 years manager of the Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co. elevator, resigned recently and has been succeeded by Reuben Pruetz of Bay City.

Applegate, Mich.—Robert Murray recently resigned as manager of the Applegate Elevator after 15 years with the company, and will devote his time to operating his hardware store. The Bad Axe Grain Co. is owner of the local elevator.

Edwardsburg, Mich.—The Wendt Grain Co. has completed the remodeling of its office building, which has been enlarged and a basement with heating plant installed. A concrete block warehouse, 60 x 30 ft., and garage, 50 x 30 ft., combined, is near completion. A portion of the building will be used as a retail feed store. A driveway will be built to circle the plant, and new loading docks are being constructed.

Middleton, Mich.—Safe crackers took more than \$1,700 in cash from the Middleton Farmers Elevator the night of July 15. Workmen reporting for duty the following morning discovered the theft. Bard Pomeroy, pres. of the company, said the elevator was carrying an unusual amount of cash that night having sold a truckload of beans to a trucker with an Indiana license just before closing time, for which eight \$100 bills were given in payment. Sheriffs are checking a possible connection between this driver and the thieves. Last April an unsuccessful attempt was made to open the same safe.—G.W.Y.

Albion, Mich.—Young's Elvtr. Co. recently installed new modern equipment that will enable it to handle 10,000 bus. of grain per day. An addition has been installed on the south side of the building.

MINNESOTA

Echo, Minn.—Ralph Harris, of Grafton, is new ass't manager at the Echo Milling Co.

Essig, Minn.—Gilbert Schreyer resigned as manager for the Eagle Roller Mill and Geo. Pickle, Jr., of Sleepy Eye succeeded him.

Bird Island, Minn.—Christian H. Rasmussen retired July 4, as miller with the International Milling Co. after 43 years of continued service.

Brandon, Minn.—Mr. and Mrs. Gilling have arrived from South Dakota and will operate the Brandon elevator, recently sold by H. F. Miller.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been changed to a co-operative company under the name of Cannon Falls Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

Rochester, Minn.—The Pervin Grain Elevator has acquired the grain elevator and facilities of the Rochester Ice & Fuel Co., and will buy and sell grain.

Sacred Heart, Minn.—Carl T. Anderson from Lamberton is now manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. He succeeds Ole G. Rude, who resigned after 26 years as manager.

Strandquist, Minn.—H. S. Evert recently sold his elevator to the newly formed Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. The transfer involved the modern elevator, feed mill and coal and feed sheds.

Lancaster, Minn.—The local creamery took over active ownership of the Land O'Lakes Feed Station and is operating it as the Creamery Produce with Geo. A. Davies continuing in charge as manager.

Milroy, Minn.—P. H. Kelly, who tendered his resignation as manager of the Farmers Elevator several months ago, effective July 1, has been succeeded by Ed Solseth, who has worked with Mr. Kelly during the greater part of the 20 years he was manager.

Waterville, Minn.—F. W. Fischer retired July 1 as manager of the Commander Elevator and Pat Fitzpatrick of Kilkenny has succeeded him. Mr. Fischer had been in the elevator business for the past 31 years, for 12 years being located here. He has moved to Ogebe Beach, Emily, Minn.

Gaylord, Minn.—Walter Feehan and son, Chester, formerly of St. Charles, have taken possession of the Geib Elvtr. Co. elevator which they purchased several months ago. Jacob Geib and Ernest R. Gladitsch, who had conducted the elevator and feed grinding business for over 30 years, are taking a well earned vacation.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Wayne Fish & Co. has moved into new offices at 2412 Foshay Tower.

Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its first fall meeting Sept. 16 at the Radisson Hotel.

Albert M. Blaisdell, 72, former Minneapolis feed jobber, died July 18. He was sec'y-treas. of the old Blaisdell Milling Co., which went out of business 25 years ago, and an associate of the late Geo. B. Norris.

M. Leo Barrett, 57, field representative of McCarthy Bros. Grain Commission Co., died of a heart attack following a short illness July 12. Mr. Barrett had been employed by the company for 23 years, in charge of its country elevator trade in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Gov. Edward J. Thye recently appointed a fact finding commission to investigate a dispute involving 85 employees of six Minneapolis mills and elevators. The men are members of the C.I.O. Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers local 492, and are asking higher wages.—P. J. P.

Effective Aug. 1 the charges for sampling service of the Chamber of Commerce department will be as follows: A charge of 75c per car (now 50c) for all 5-probe samples of inbound grain and seeds, with an additional charge of 25c for 10-probe samples; the present extra charge of 25c each for divided samples of Flaxseed to be added to the increased base charge. (The present charge (50c) for elevator samples and resamples will continue in effect without change.)

MISSOURI

Perryville, Mo.—the Missouri Farmers Ass'n Central Co-operative of Columbia, Mo., has purchased the local Layton & Devenyns Feed Store and will take over the business Aug. 1.—P. J. P.

Crocker, Mo.—The new Missouri Farmers Ass'n Co-op has been placed under the management of Roy A. Wylie, who has had considerable experience with co-operative grain concerns.—P. J. P.

Drexel, Mo.—Frank M. Elliott, 68, owner and operator of the Drexel Elvtr Co., and president of the Bank of Drexel, died July 18 at his home. Surviving are his wife and a son Harold F. Elliott.—G. M. H.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Harold and Newton Hatfield, operators of the Avenue Feed Mills, have razed their building and started construction on a larger one. The new structure will be fireproof and will cost about \$10,000. They have operated the feed mill about 16 years.—P. J. P.

New Madrid, Mo.—A soybean oil mill and facilities for storing 700,000 bus. of soybeans is under construction near here by southeast Missouri Oil Mill, Inc. The mill will be of the solvent extraction type. David M. Barton is president of the corporation and Tom F. Baker, vice-pres. and general manager.

St. Joseph, Mo.—George A. Fletcher, 52, employed the past seven years at the Dannen Mills as an elevator operator, died in a local hospital July 19 as the result of injuries received in an accident at the mill. Fletcher fell 50 ft. to the bottom of the elevator shaft when a cable broke on the main lift he was operating.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Regional offices of the C.C.C. have been moved to quarters in the Municipal Auditorium.

John Levy, chairman of the board of the Lathrop Grain Corp. and owner of extensive milling interests in France, underwent a major operation recently at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, N. Y.

Kansas City Feed Club held its annual golfing outing July 12 at Indian Hills Country Club on which occasion Geo. Scoular of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., paced the field with a score of 79 to win the prize for low gross. Earl Sallee of the Borden Co. had the highest score of the afternoon and received the high gross prize. Many other awards were made for a variety of prize qualifications and after the tournament a dinner was held in the club house at which 90 members were present.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—Frank A. Swanson has sold the Swanson Lumber & Feed Co. to the Farmers Union Grain Terminal of St. Paul, Minn. J. Harry Healy will manage the business for the new owner.

NEBRASKA

Sutton, Neb.—The Co-op. Elevator is installing a new truck scale.

Fremont, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. recently sustained an electrical breakdown loss.

Polk, Neb.—Carl Steelquist, manager of the Farmers Co-op Grain Ass'n elevator for the past 15 years, resigned recently due to ill health.—G. M. H.

Coburn, Neb.—Beerman Bros. have their processing plant ready for operation, to handle the second cutting of alfalfa.

Neligh, Neb.—Fire in the upper part of the elevator at the Neligh Mill July 11 was quickly extinguished with little damage resulting.

Alma, Neb.—Modernization of the Equity Elevator has been completed, and F. L. Philips, manager, stated the elevator now is one of the finest in the state.

Callaway, Neb.—Aluminum sheathing is being placed on the outside of the Lexington Mill & Elevator building, and the interior is undergoing some changes.

Fremont, Neb.—Local elevators are remaining open evenings during the harvest season for the accommodation of farmers who wish to bring their grain to market.

Schuyler, Neb.—The F. J. Higgins Milling Co.'s new alfalfa dehydrating plant has started operations on a 24-hr. a day schedule, with an estimated capacity of 27 tons of alfalfa meal per day.

Trenton, Neb.—The W. T. Jones Grain Co. is building a 16-ft. high addition top of its elevator, increasing its storage capacity about 8,000 bus. The W. H. Cramer Co. has the contract.

Oakland, Neb.—Overheating of alfalfa in the dehydrating drum at the alfalfa plant south of here July 8 caused a small blaze that was extinguished by firemen with little damage resulting.

Seward, Neb.—The Davison Grain Co. has been incorporated; the incorporators are Ralph L. Davison, Hazel Davison, Leonard Bluhm and Albert Bennett. Authorized capital stock is \$150,000.

Omaha, Neb.—A charter was granted the Clear Creek Livestock Co., to buy and sell feed and livestock. Capitalization was \$150,000. Incorporators are: Edwin Cassem and Harry R. Henatsch.—G. M. H.

Lexington, Neb.—The Dawson Co. Feed Products has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000; Lloyd Meyer, Jesse Meyer, Clifford Bossing and Berdena Bossing were the incorporators.—P.J.P.

Brewster, Neb.—Fire in the Farmers Elevator, discovered early July 3 by Kermet Collier, was extinguished by volunteer fire fighters before any heavy damage resulted. D. P. Riggs owns and operates the elevator.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Leo, Jerry and Chas. Monaghan have formed a corporation to dehydrate alfalfa and are building a dehydrating plant on ground east of the Burlington roundhouse recently leased from the Burlington railroad.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Grain & Livestock Ass'n elevator, built here in 1908, will be moved this month to Fairmont. The 65 ft. high structure is being stripped of all parts which were built to the main building in preparation for the trip.

Clay Center, Neb.—Robert Harms, 24, an employee of the Clay Center Grain Co., sustained a skull fracture in a fall at a local service station, and was removed to Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital at Hastings for treatment.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska State Railway Commission reported that it had a large balance on hand in July and several thousand dollars of this had come from the State Grain Warehouse Administration & Enforcement body.—P.J.P.

Harvard, Neb.—Eddie Hunt in company with another youngster was playing near bins at the Harvard Elvtr. Co. elevator July 8, and reached into a machine to take a handful of grain when the descending blade caught him, cutting his arm to the bone. The power had been shut off and the accident occurred as the machinery slowed to a stop or his injuries would have been more serious. The boy was taken to Hastings where several stitches were required to close the wound.

Omaha, Neb.—Murray R. Petersen has succeeded Soren Sundell as grain buyer for Omar, Inc., on the Omaha market. Mr. Petersen was with Gibbon (Neb.) Roller Mills until it closed 10 years ago, and recently was with the International Milling Co. at Sioux City, Ia.

Madison, Neb.—The Madison Milling Co. has purchased a five-acre tract of land to be used as a location for an alfalfa dehydration plant when equipment becomes available in the advent that the project appears to be advisable here. The company now is operating a portable alfalfa grinder.

Burwell, Neb.—The elevator formerly owned by the late August Meyers and recently purchased by the Simpson-Romeiser-Evans Grain Co. of Salina, Kan., will be managed by N. G. Sheffer, formerly of Mankato, Kan. Mr. Sheffer was superintendent of schools at Mankato for 17 years. He will be assisted by Bill Sund, formerly of Red Cloud.

Valentine, Neb.—Effective July 1 Raymond Lux became a partner of B. A. Roosa in the Roosa Elevator, which name has been changed to Roosa Elvtr. Co. Mr. Lux has been employed at the elevator for some time. Plans provide for rebuilding the elevator that burned recently, work to begin at once. A modern feed grinder and mixer will be installed and a warehouse will be built.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Farmers Union plans to build an elevator, Mgr. Leland Hoggatt announced, to relieve a shortage of storage space in the present elevator. No definite location has been decided upon for the new structure, which is still in the "blue print" stage. Plans to remodel the present elevator are being considered. A new 30-ton Fairbanks-Morse scale with 34 ft. deck recently was installed.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—Mills and elevators in Scottsbluff County recently began to refuse shipments of wheat as their bins were filled and a shortage of box cars prevented moving grain to terminals. At 8:30 one evening 93 trucks were waiting to be unloaded at the elevator of Earl I. Mead of the Mead Milling Co. Mr. Mead described the crop as "the best uniform quality wheat I've seen in the 25 years we have been operating here."—G. M. H.

Culbertson, Neb.—Chris Fritz, farming on the high table south of here, built an 18,000-bu. concrete elevator and a concrete garage adjacent to it, of "waste" cement, salvaged from a pile that accumulated during the unloading of cement in the building of the McCook Air Base. He purchased the pile of waste, over which a crust had formed caused by rain, for \$25 from the contractor in charge of the air base construction. In all, a carload of cement was salvaged for use in building the elevator.

Nebraska City, Neb.—A four-page mailing folder, attractively illustrated and giving brief, concise statements of fact about the Nebraska City Grain Exchange, has been printed for distribution, the job sponsored and paid for by the Nebraska City Grain dealers, Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., C. W. Yount Grain Co., F. R. Miller Feed Mills, Wilson Grain Co., Schminke Milling Co., Windle Grain Co., The G. E. Conkey Co., Edward Bartling Seed Co., Butler-Welsh Grain Co., F. D. DeLong Grain Co. and Farmers Elvtr. Co., the job supervised by the local Chamber of Commerce secretary. The same group entertained the Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n recently at a cocktail party and fried chicken dinner. One hundred members attended and many visitors were there from Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City markets.

Humboldt, Neb.—Employees of the O. A. Cooper Milling Co., gave a birthday picnic recently, honoring Guy L. Cooper, Sr., president of the company. It was planned as a surprise for Mr. Cooper, but the surprise backfired and the employees themselves were the happy victims, for Mr. Cooper took advantage of the occasion to present each person with a check representing a five per cent bonus on earnings of the firm since the first of the year.

Culbertson, Neb.—Frenchman Valley Mills, Inc., new corporation, capitalized at \$150,000, will build a stock feed dehydration plant here near the Burlington railroad tracks. Three factory buildings to be constructed will have dimensions of 40 x 60, 40 x 100 and 24 x 48 ft. The mill will be equipped to process alfalfa and other forage or foliage crops. It is expected the plant, which is to be in operation by fall, will employ 25 men. Members of the corporation will be Fred Wacker, Sr., Fred Wacker, Jr., Harold Elliott, R. D. Wacker, B. W. Harrington and Harold W. Harrington.

NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J.—Henry W. Swanson, Des Moines, Ia., western representative of White Laboratories, Inc., has been promoted to sales manager for the company and will make his headquarters here.

NEW YORK

Lockport, N. Y.—The 70-year-old New York Central Elevator is being razed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Ignition of dust by light bulb in unloading pit was given as the cause of a fire that slightly damaged the Co-op. G.L.F. Mills, Inc., on July 4.

Lockport, N. Y.—Fire believed to have been started by sparks from a blow torch used in salvaging equipment the night of July 9 badly damaged the abandoned grain elevator of the former Thompson Milling Co.—G.E.T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Cando, N. D.—Harry Hanson has sold the Cando Grain Co. elevator to the Crookston Milling Co.

Streeter, N. D.—Frederick Wentz, Moorhead, Minn., a former dealer in feed and grain here, died July 16.—A.M.M.

Hillsboro, N. D.—The Midwest Feed & Produce, is a new member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Hoople, N. D.—Manard E. Nelson is new manager of the Hoople Farmers Grain Co., succeeding Henry Larson, resigned.

Webster, N. D.—Arnold Berg, formerly of Starkweather, N. D., is new manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Mohall, N. D.—James Butters has retired as manager of the Peavey Elevator and has been succeeded by Sverre Hegg.—A.M.M.

Bentley, N. D.—The Equity Exchange has appointed Reinhold A. Sippert as manager of its elevator, succeeding Herbert H. Thomas.

Makoti, N. D.—W. F. Blum has sold his elevator to H. W. Walter and has moved to Hazen, N. D. where he purchased an elevator.

Rolla, N. D.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Co. Alvin Seter was reappointed manager of House No. 1, and John J. McLaughlin of House No. 2. The company will continue to operate the old local St. Anthony and Imperial elevators.

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SATISFACTION

Grand Forks, N. D.—Chas. A. Bell, 82, former elevator manager and grain buyer at the North Dakota Mill & Elevator, died July 17.—A.M.M.

Kulm, N. D.—Rudolph G. Herman, experienced elevator operator formerly located at La-Moure, has succeeded Clarence Guthmuller, who resigned.

Adrian, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. Co. in the past year accrued gross profits of \$23,796; handled 302,955 bus. of grain, and paid \$7,000 in dividends, it was reported at the company's annual meeting.—A.M.M.

Washburn, N. D.—F. A. Adamek, of Hawley, Minn., purchased the Washburn Flour Mill from G. M. Wallbrecht, taking possession July 1. Mr. Wallbrecht owned and operated the mill for the past 35 years.

Galesburg, N. D.—The Co-op. Elevator handled 447,224 bus. of grain during the past year, and made a gross profit of \$26,213.81 and a net profit of \$16,070.02; of this \$13,913.02 will be paid as patronage dividends.

Mayville, N. D.—The Mayville Co-operative Elevator Co., which recently made a change in its financial structure, called in stock certificates at the annual meeting; dividends for 1946 were deferred until next year in the form of revolving fund certificates.—A.M.M.

Sherwood, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator has awarded a contract to Virgil Johnson for construction of an elevator, to be completed by Nov. 1. The new structure will have 102,000 bus. capacity and will be, with cupola, 150 ft. high. Construction will be of concrete and steel.

Forman, N. D.—S. M. Anderson has sold his grain elevators here and at Ramson City to E. M. Levi of Zeeland, N. D. Chester Johnson, assn't to Mr. Anderson for many years, will have charge of the local house and Roland Haring will be retained as buyer at the Ramson City elevator.

Hazen, N. D.—W. F. Blum and son, Cary, of Makoti, N. D., took over ownership and operation of the Hazen Grain Co. July 1. The elevator was purchased recently from M. J. Pridt, who owned and operated the business for 25 years. Mr. Blum has been in the grain business for over 40 years. He will continue operation of the local elevator under its present name.

Adams, N. D.—Robert J. DeTamble, new manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator, has moved his family here from Crary.

Northwood, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. Co. reported the past year was the best year in its history. A total of 914,353 gross bushels of grain had been handled during the year, besides 3,791 tons of coal and 200 bales of twine. Net profits were \$54,560.34 and the patronage dividend for the year was \$48,089.84.—A. M. M.

Leeds, N. D.—Orris G. Nordhousen has sold the Nordhousen Supply Co. south elevator here and the elevator at Niles to Herbert Nelson and G. K. Myhre, who took over the business July 1, operating as the Benson County Grain & Feed Co. Nordhousen retains one local elevator for private use in the conduct of the Nordhousen Supply Co. seed business. He and his father, the late Nordhousen, started the business in 1929. Since the death of his father, Mr. Nordhousen has been sole owner of the company.

OHIO

Versailles, O.—The Darke County Farm Bureau Co-op. recently purchased the local 30,000 bu. elevator from C. A. Hiegel of Leipsic.

New Vienna, O.—Our new place of business is now completely remodeled and ready to offer complete service to farmer trade.—Farmers' Exchange.

Loudonville, O.—We are constructing 150,000 to 200,000 bus. additional grain storage at our plant.—The Loudonville Milling Co., H. J. DeBout, pres.

North Creek, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Grain & Supply Ass'n, Inc., held the opening of its remodeled plant July 13. Included in the rebuilt plant is a modern feed grinding room.

New Carlisle, O.—The feed and chicken business of the late Courtney Judd operated by A. E. Judd & Son has been purchased by Jay Estey and J. R. Walpole of Troy, who are operating the firm as Estey & Walpole Farm Supply. The main building houses the feed business and custom grinding mill.

Green Camp, O.—Edw. Flach, farmer, narrowly escaped injury at the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator where he had pulled a load of wheat into the unloading building. As a storm approached employees started to close the large doors when the wind snapped the 2 x 4 used in securing them and one piece hurtling thru the air knocked Mr. Flach's hat from his head.

Lake View, O.—The Farmers Grain Supply Co.'s office was entered by burglars recently and checks and cash amounting to \$564.61 were taken from an unlocked cash drawer. The cash stolen amounted to \$195.07 and payment was stopped on the checks. It was the third time the elevator was entered in three weeks. In each instance the manager was out of town on that particular day, Sheriff Ellsworth Palmer said.

Ashley, O.—Walter N. Humes, of near Kilbourne, who has been manager of the mill at Sunbury for the past several months, is new manager of the Ashley Elevator recently purchased by the Delaware County Farm Bureau. Mr. Humes stated Lloyd Westbrook will continue with the mill work and Arden Landon, the truck driving. The company plans to build a structure across the street from the elevator next fall.

Grafton, O.—The large flour mill owned by The United Mills Co., which had been shut down since May 2 except for a few days in June because of being out of wheat, resumed full operation July 8. Resumption of operations was made possible because of the demise of O.P.A. and discontinuance of the government's set-aside on wheat July 1, Howard E. Irvin, president of the company, said, permitting wheat to become available two to three weeks ahead of expectations.

Paulding, O.—I sold my elevator to M. G. Steller of Paulding July 13.—C. H. Bitner.

OKLAHOMA

Mangum, Okla.—The Goode Milling Co. has been chartered; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators, J. W. Goode and Hyacinth Goode of Mangum and T. E. Johnson, Dallas, Tex.

Ponca City, Okla.—Robt. McKercher has been named manager for the International Milling Co.'s local plant, effective Aug. 1, succeeding L. L. Gunkleman who has been transferred to Sioux City.

Hennessey, Okla.—Fire swept thru the packing shed and warehouse of the new Farmers Co-operative alfalfa mill north of town the night of July 9, consuming 10,000 lbs. of alfalfa meal and 8,600 new sacks in the warehouse. Motors, belts and steel equipment were seriously damaged. The loss was covered by insurance. Repairs were made at once and the mill was back in operation within a few days.

Durant, Okla.—Harold T. Gwaltney was elected vice-pres. and general manager of the Durant Milling Co. at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. He succeeds C. W. Wharton, who had served in that capacity since 1933. Mrs. T. F. Gwaltney was re-elected pres.; M. W. Fitzgerald was named sec'y-treas., and J. B. Hunsaker, ass't sec'y and treas., and ass't manager. Plans for expansion and improvements when it is possible to effect them have been made, Mr. Gwaltney stated.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Prosser, Wash.—S. E. Sampson has been enrolled as a new member in Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc.

Spokane, Wash.—A severe flour famine in this area, which can be ended only with the fall harvest, or wheat allocations from the CCC, is reported by inland millers, wholesalers and bakeries.—F. K. H.

Monroe, Wash.—The cereal grass dehydrating plant of F. E. McKinnon began operations recently. Plans call for addition of another drying unit next year. Mr. McKinnon, who has nearly 1,000 acres of grass, plans to operate the two units entirely on his own grass.

Seattle, Wash.—Unloading of 2,000,000 bus. of wheat for foreign countries has been suspended on both Seattle and Portland waterfronts, while flour millers and bakers appealed to Government officials to delay overseas shipment, until the new wheat crop reaches markets.—F. K. H.

Astoria, Ore.—The Pillsbury Flour Mill ground its last wheat July 3 and shut down until more wheat would be available. On that date Frank Halderman, manager, said the mill might be able to reopen in about two weeks. The mill had been unable to buy any wheat for a month, except a little at \$2 a bushel, which Halderman said the mills could not afford to pay.—P. J. P.

Lewiston, Ida.—Stockholders of Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., have voted to increase the organization's capital stock from present ceiling of \$100,000 to \$600,000, in order to meet the growth of the bi-state group. A total of 280 stockholders were present. They also voted to restrict the issuance of common stock to a percentage of deliveries made to the organization's warehouses. All incumbent officers were re-elected.—F. K. H.

Genesee, Ida.—The 300,000-bu. concrete elevator for the Genesee Union Warehouse Co. is nearing completion. In addition to the main building two concrete head houses will be constructed, one 16x30 by 41 ft., the other 16x30 by 33 ft. The completed building will be 44x88 ft. with 110 ft. walls and overall height of 151 ft. to the top of the highest head house. It will contain 27 bins of different capacities. The company can now store 1,150,000 bus. of grain.—F. K. H.



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**MILO ★ KAFIR
WHEAT - CORN
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FIELD SEEDS

Specializing in Milo and Kafir

PHONE—WIRE—WRITE

TRANSIT
GRAIN COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Portland, Ore.—The 600,000-bu. addition to the grain elevator at the port of Longview was completed last week. With the addition the elevator has a bulk grain capacity of 1,000,000 bus.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Northwest Chemistry Co-operative, which established a potato-starch plant here in '45 will expand its operations to include the process of glucose from the starch, and go on a year-round operating basis in September, according to Austin L. Ward, manager of the Ellensburg plant. Equipment from the Lynden plant of the Co-operative is being moved here for the glucose process. The company's plant at Wenatchee is overcrowded.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sinking Spring, Pa.—The F. M. Brown's Sons' flour and feed mill was destroyed by fire July 22; approximately 22,000 bus. of wheat, oats, corn and barley, 40 tons of feed and valuable grinding machinery were included in the loss, estimated at \$100,000 by Emmet V. Brown, one of the owners.—P. J. P.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Britton, S. D.—Lightning did some damage to the electrical installation in the Britton Mill & Power Co. elevator on July 2.

Woonsocket, S. D.—A small fire in the top of the Farmers Elevator was extinguished by firemen July 2 with little damage resulting.

Huron, S. D.—Albert F. Kukuk, 74, Woonsocket, pres. of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Huron, died July 4 in a local hospital following a brief illness.

Scotland, S. D.—Albert Freitag has moved his family here from Delmont, S. D. Mr. Freitag is manager of the Scotland Community Elevator.

Canova, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator at its recent annual meeting declared interest dividends for its stockholders and patronage dividends, to the amount of \$11,950.

Armour, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has its new elevator open for business. New equipment of the latest type has been installed, Reuben Harr, manager, announced.

Alcester, S. D.—W. M. Rowley has been making some improvements at his elevator which will speed up the handling of grain, and has given the structure a new coat of paint.

White, S. D.—Timely discovery of a blaze near the Brown Co. elevator prevented spread of the flames to the building when firemen, called from their beds, quickly extinguished the fire.

Mellette, S. D.—Fred Snyder, manager of the Farmers Elevator, was found dead in an empty grain bin at the elevator July 12. He had been cleaning the spouts 40 ft. above when he fell.

Viborg, S. D.—Total volume of grain handled by the Viborg Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n was 703,998 bus.; net savings for the year, \$11,015.56. Geo. T. McNally is the new manager.

Wessington, S. D.—Virgil Sauer, formerly operating elevators in Turton, S. D., and Minnesota, is new manager of the Peavey Elevator. He recently returned from five years' service in the Army.

Gregory, S. D.—Wm. Nollkamper, Jr., 68, operator of the Gregory Mill, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, July 5, following a stroke suffered June 20. Interment was at Omaha, Neb.

Colman, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported a gross sales of \$1,280,939.71 for the year closed May 31, 1946, at its recent annual meeting. Final net savings was \$44,425.19. The company bot a total of 1,148,551 bus. of grain of which wheat was 5,952 bus.; oats, 603,058; corn, 419,671; barley, 47,101; rye, 7,300; flax, 61,787; seed corn, 784; soybeans, 2,398. J. M. Vick is manager of the elevator.

Davis, S. D.—The third time in as many weeks thieves broke into the Peavey Elevator July 15. Nothing of value was taken, but hardware and woodwork were damaged and the office thoroly ransacked.

Dimock, S. D.—A. A. Hauge recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Stock Co. after having served in that capacity for 35 years, and has been succeeded by his assistant, Bernard Oberembt.

Hartford, S. D.—The Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed an office in the old elevator building across the street from the terminal. The change was made to provide more room in the main building, Geo. Mahl, manager, stated.

Armour, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has installed new equipment in its new elevator, and is open for business altho the outside of the structure has not been completed owing to a shortage of material at the present time.

Farmer, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator has been remodeled and repaired and additional facilities have been added. A new 20 x 80 ft. warehouse and feed house has been constructed. In the west portion of the building two offices have been built. Don Hoffman is manager of the elevator.

Canova, S. D.—The J. J. Mullaney Grain Co. elevators here and at Argonne and Esmond have been sold to the Hart-Bartlett-Sturdevant Grain Co. of Kansas City. The J. J. Mullaney Grain Co. has been in business here for over 40 years. A. E. Clark has been in charge of the local business since December, 1943.

Beebe, S. D.—McCabe Bros. Co.'s elevator is being improved. To facilitate grain handling a new elevator head will be installed and a new loading spout. A 78 x 18 ft. coal shed will be built, with cement floor and walls to the height of 6 ft. The company also plans to install a grain cleaner as soon as building material can be obtained.

Redfield, S. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n elevator is being rushed to completion. The old 15,000-bu. elevator is being retained, the new house increasing grain storage facilities to about 60,000 bus., John Lilke, manager, stated. The old elevator will be covered with aluminum sheathing and a new office has replaced the old one that was razed. A new 30-ton scale has been installed, and concrete driveways built.

Centerville, S. D.—H. G. Moeller, head of the Sioux Alfalfa Meal Co., of Vermillion, recently addressed a public meeting here on the advantages and possibilities of establishing an alfalfa dehydrating plant here. The meeting was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

Burke, S. D.—Ralph Watson has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co., which he has held since its organization 30 years ago, effective Aug. 1, and will be succeeded by Pete Pentz, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at Fairfax.

SOUTHEAST

Ocala, Fla.—Fire on July 11 completely destroyed the north half of the Florida State Farmers Market occupied by the Florida Peanut & Feed Co. Several tons of feed and hay were destroyed and two car loads of hay, standing on a siding, also burned.—P.J.P.

Savannah, Ga.—Harden & Rourke, Inc., has been granted a charter to do business here as a wholesale dealer in feed, grain, poultry, dairy and livestock supplies and implements, with maximum capitalization of \$25,000; incorporators are Jos. P. Harden, P. B. Clement and Mrs. N. L. Harden.

Birmingham, Ala.—The grain elevator of the Cosby-Hodges Milling Co. was damaged by a blast July 17 to the extent of \$50,000. A dust explosion is believed to have been responsible. W. Cosby Hodges, sec'y of the company, said a spark from a motor may have been the cause. No one was injured.—P.J.P.

TENNESSEE

Bluff City, Tenn.—The Bluff City Mills, a plant of 200 cwts. daily capacity, was destroyed by fire July 12.

Covington, Tenn.—Charles B. Noell, owner of the Noell grain elevator, has installed drying equipment that is capable of drying 6,000 bus. of corn every 24 hours.—P. J. P.

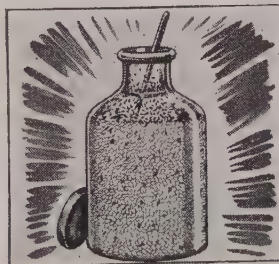
TEXAS

San Saba, Tex.—B. T. Rich, 65, owner of the Rich Grain Co. until retirement two years ago, died at his home July 11. Mr. Rich had maintained his business here for 35 years.—H. N.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems

No. 30 Just how do insects cause grain to heat?



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questions will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

Their respiration (breathing, digestion and assimilation) releases heat. This heat increases respiration of the surrounding grain itself and, more important, stimulates growth of heat-producing molds on and underneath the bran coating of the kernels. The grain heating thus generated quickens insect respiration, producing still more heat in a continuously accelerating process.

THE Weevil-Cide COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mathis, Tex.—Adolph and Frank Bomer, owners of the Mathis Feed & Seed Co., are building a concrete tile elevator, 70 x 75 ft. in size, to house its feed and seed business and Allis-Chalmers farm equipment.—H. N.

Houston, Tex.—Feed dealers announced increases in some feed prices after the OPA ceiling was removed, ranging from 7 to 28 per cent. Growing mash was down 12 per cent and calf meal down 7 per cent.—P. J. P.

Dallas, Tex.—Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., feed concentrate and vitamin supplement jobbers and brokers, opened an office here under the management of M. L. Warrick. The office will handle other seed products in addition to cottonseed meal.

Fort Worth, Tex.—H. G. Stinnett, Jr., president of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has appointed the following to serve on the Arbitration Appeals Com'te; H. G. Stinnett, Jr., Harvest Queen Mill Elevator, Plainview, chairman; Curtis Clark, Eastern Seed Co., Corpus Christi; Madison Clement, Clement Grain Co., Waco; W. J. Mulcahy, Jr., Balfour Guthrie Co., Dallas; Jess Riffe, Texhoma Elvtr. Co., Texhoma, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Berend Bros., Wichita Falls; Bradfish Grain Co., Weatherford; Central Feed & Seed Store, Wichita Falls; J. J. Dornak Gin, Jourdan; Farmers, Ranchers, Consumers Co-op. Ass'n, Brady; W. C. Hicks, Mathis; Jenkins Bros., Longmott; Kress Farmers Elvtr. Co., Kress; Malcolm A. Maedgen, Mathis; R. E. Miller, Orange Grove; Frank H. Snell & Co., Fort Worth; Southwestern Peanut Growers Ass'n, Gorman; Valley Vitamins, Inc., McAllen; Guy Weeks Grain & Feed, Lamesa; Wichita Feed Store, Wichita Falls, Tex. Applications for membership have been received from the following: Balfour Guthrie & Co., Chicago, Ill., and from Paschal & Davenport, Robstown; Prewitt Grain & Feed, Ralls; Hondo Produce, Hondo; Quality Products, Inc., LaFeria; Jordan Grain Co., Sweetwater, Tex. These applications give 494 members.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Feed & Grain Co. has been incorporated to deal in all farm products; Wesley J. LaCourt, Milton D. and Ann Harteau.

Watertown, Wis.—The Fleischmann Malt-ing Co. plant, which suffered a heavy fire loss on March 1, has been sold to Roland E. Reinders, Geo. H. Reinders, who operate the firm of Reinders Bros. at Elm Grove, and H. A. Peterson who is employed by the firm. A separate company has been formed to operate the local plant, Roland Reinders stated, which for the present will be operated as a grain elevator. Later the malt house section may be used for feed manufacture. The new owners will take over the plant this month. The Fleischmann company has operated the local plant for 22 years.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED PLANTS

R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Kingston, Wis.—J. W. Laper, Fairwater. Wis., has taken possession of the Kingston Roller Mills he recently purchased from Alden Haas.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Rice Excelsior & Supply Co. has been incorporated; 100 shares, n.p.v.; to buy, sell, deal in grain, feed, seed, fertilizer, and other packing and sweeping compounds; J. Walter Rice, Richard M. Rice, Louise Dohr.

Wheat Exports from Eastern Canada

It has been estimated that for the 11 months up to July 1, the shipments of wheat through St. John, N. B. to overseas countries, chiefly the British Isles, totalled 21,350,000 bus. Most of the wheat was shipped between late November, 1945, and May 1, 1946. Since January 1, and up to July 1, about 56,300 tons of flour in 901,795 bags, had been exported out of St. John. One of the unusual phases of the wheat shipping; that a full steamer cargo of the bagged wheat had been loaded at St. John for Persia.

During the ten months up to June 1, 1946, the volume of wheat shipped overseas through the port of Halifax, N. S. totalled 10,177,500 bus. Also, in that period, there was shipped from Halifax about 2,006,400 bushels of wheat flour; 450,500 bushels of oats; 4,400 bushels of rye.—Wm. McN.

Killing Weeds with Electricity

Mendota, Calif.—To Gilbert M. Baker of Mendota goes the palm for inventing the newest sensation in the field of agriculture, an electric weed killer. The machine consists of a mobile power unit, which generates high voltage electricity up to 12,000 volts, alternating current. Extending from the power units are two sets of electrodes 7½ feet wide. From 10 to 15 acres of land can be treated in a day. Rake-like fingers carry heavy electrical current to the weed root systems.—F.K.H.

Runciman Entertains Michigan Elevator Operators

R. B. Bowden of Washington, D. C., executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was the leading speaker at the round up sponsored by C. H. Runciman Co., of Grand Rapids and Lowell, Mich., June 24, at Grand Rapids.

About 200 guests were told by Mr. Bowden that they can expect the government soon to begin an investigation of middlemen's profits.

The investigation will aim at seeking ways to cut down the cost of distributing foodstuffs. The inquiry will start first in the fruit and vegetable industries, he stated, but later will be extended into the grain and livestock trades.

"It's a fact that middlemen's costs are rising and will continue to increase just as long as people's wants increase," said Bowden.

The trade leader warned that the investigations may be expected to develop some "tough situations," but he warned the elevator men to be on guard against the "aggressive minorities" in this country who are working to curb the freedoms of American people.

Declaring that America today has a diet standard all the world wants, Bowden told the grain men the people "must not tire of the fight if they want to keep it." He assailed talk of raising the world standard of living in food to the American level, explaining it would be necessary to "liquidate 1,000,000,000 persons in order to do it."

Country elevator men were warned that labor leaders eventually plan to organize their plants. Bowden said congressional hearings have revealed labor's intentions of organizing all mechanized farms "right down to the man with the hoe if possible."

The grain dealers enjoyed dinner at the Highlands Country Club as guests of Mr. Runciman.

Supply Trade

COTTON BAG prices were advanced 20 per cent July 15 by the leading manufacturers.

MINIER, ILL.—Arch Bartelmay has purchased a building here and is making and rebuilding parts for corn shellers.—P. J. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An interim increase of 8 per cent from base date maximum sale prices for grain machinery is outlined in OPA Order 658, Revised Regulation 136, effective July 26.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lanham bill has been approved by the President. It gives greater protection to owners of trade-marks, who may assign their mark without sale of their entire business.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Richard T. Nalle has been elected a director of the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., succeeding John S. Jenks, deceased. Mr. Nalle is a director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Provident Trust Co., Henry Diston & Sons, Inc.

FORT DODGE, IA.—Francis H. Allen and Clarence E. Larson, son of the late C. E. Larson, have revived the C. E. Larson Construction Co., the first contract of the reorganized company being a \$150,000 seed corn plant at Belmond, Ia., for the Thompson Hybrid Corn Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—J. G. McCarty has succeeded H. J. Steidley as Pittsburgh branch manager of the Howe Scale Co. Mr. McCarthy attended Georgetown and Pitt Universities and was engineering inspector of scale for the U. S. Bureau of Standards prior to becoming service engineer of the Howe Scale Co. at Pittsburgh in 1941.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.—C. R. Hoffa has been elected pres., treas. and mgr. of the Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., to succeed his father, the late John Hoffa. Ira J. Milligan was elected executive vice pres. and sec'y, C. T. Parmelee assistant sec'y. and Franklin J. Gager assistant treas. Other officers of the company are Robert C. Miner, chairman of the board, and A. T. Collins, vice pres.

CHICAGO, ILL.—H. G. Onstad has been elected pres. of the James Stewart Corporation to succeed M. E. Crosby, who recently resigned. Mr. Onstad was formerly pres. of the company, having resigned in 1938 to conduct a private engineering and construction company, which business will now be terminated. Mr. Onstad has had many years of experience in the design and construction of grain elevators and food processing plants thruout the United States, having to his credit many of the largest and most modern plants in the country. A. B. Cromer, who has been associated with the company for many years as sec'y and treas., was elected vice pres. and treas. H. W. George, who has been with the company for some time past as assistant sec'y and assistant treas., was elected sec'y and assistant treas.

Discount of Smutty Wheat

Winchester, July 15.—Just a word of caution on this wheat, we have found some spots that have quite a lot of smut in them and evidently it is pretty general because the mills tell us that there is a lot of smutty wheat this year. This means that discounts are going to be tough. Discounts are running the lowest at 3c all the way up to 10c, so suggest you buy accordingly.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

OROVILLE, WASH.—Gypsum for soil improvement is now being produced from large deposits near Loomis.—F. K. H.

A WHITELAW (Kan.) elevator recently received a truckload of wheat hauled 400 miles from point of origin. Can you beat it?

Texas Oat Experiments

By I. M. ATKINS, agronomist, U. S. Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, and P. B. DUNKLE, superintendent, Substation No. 6, Denton, Tex.

At the present time, only strains of red oats can be recommended in Texas. Recently developed and highly publicized northern spring oats are not sufficiently winterhardy for fall seeding and have not yet been tested adequately from spring seeding. They are being used in breeding work to transfer their disease resistance to adapted varieties. Three types of red oats are available and each is suited to a particular purpose or section of the State. The Red Rustproof group includes the named varieties New Nortex and Ferguson 922 suited to both fall and spring seeding in Central Texas and the Rolling Plains area. The Fulghum group includes the varieties Frazier, Kanota, and Fulton which are very early maturing and suited to spring seeding in the Panhandle and Rolling Plains area. The new rust resistant varieties Fultex and Victorgrain developed from crosses on Fulghum are suited to both fall and spring seeding. The Winter Fulghum group includes Fulwin, Tennex, and Wintok, suited only to fall seeding in the northern part of the Rolling Plains area and possibly the Texas Panhandle.

Thruout Central Texas and the rolling plains area, fall sown oats yield approximately 15 bus. per acre more than spring sown oats. Fall sown oats have been winterkilled at Denton six times in the 35 year period, 1911 to 1946, and injured to some extent in five additional years.

NEW NORTEX is typical of the red rust-proof type oats. They are moderately hardy winter type oats suited to both fall and spring seeding over a large area in Central Texas. They produce a vigorous, prostrate type of fall and winter growth that is well suited to winter grazing. They tiller well and have the capacity for high yields. They are not rust resistant but have some tolerance for rust so are not injured as much as most susceptible varieties. Ferguson 922 is a similar strain. Ranger and Rustler are leaf rust resistant varieties of this type developed for South Texas. They lack hardiness and are not recommended north of Temple.

FULGHUM type varieties: The Fulghum type varieties Frazier, Kanota, and Fulton, are grown to only a limited extent in Central Texas but are grown in the Texas Panhandle and rolling plains area from spring seeding. They are very early maturing, approximately 10 days earlier than New Nortex, produce plump grain of high test weight. Plant growth is upright with less tillering than red rust-proof types. They are very susceptible to leaf rust, stem rust and smut.

FULTEX is an early maturing new variety developed for combine harvesting from a cross with Fulghum. It is resistant to leaf rust and to most races of smut. It approaches the Fulghums in plant type, having short, strong straw and producing grain of high test weight. It stands better than most varieties for combine harvesting but may shatter under some conditions. It yields less than New Nortex from fall seeding but yields more from spring seeding. It has found favor in the Rolling Plains area where it has produced good yields. Victorgrain is a variety similar to Fultex distributed by the Coker Seed Company. It appears to have no advantage over Fultex.

WINTER FULGHUM VARIETIES: The varieties Tennex and Fulwin were developed by the Tennessee Experiment Station and Wintok was developed in Oklahoma. They are the most winterhardy oats known. They produce extreme prostrate, narrow lea winter growth; are tall, late and very susceptible to rust. Since they are being distributed by the U. S. Dry Land Field Station, Lawton, Oklahoma, and have yielded well at Chillicothe and Iowa Park, they are included here. They should be grown

only in the north part of the rolling plains area. They should never be spring sown. Strain 3770 is a new rust resistant selection developed at Denton from a cross on Fulwin. It is hardy as Fulwin and appears promising.

DISEASES OF OATS.—Both leaf rust (red rust) and stem rust (black stem rust) are serious diseases of oats in Texas. Leaf rust is a fungus disease which attacks the leaves and leaf sheaths of the plants, producing salmon red pustules or spots. Later these same pustules turn glossy black as the overwintering spores are produced. The disease is spread by the tiny spores in these pustules but dews and wet weather favor spread and development of the disease. Leaf rust of oats does not attack wheat or barley. The only practical control is by growing resistant varieties. The varieties Fultex, Victorgrain, Ranger and Rustler are resistant. Stem rust is a fungus disease which attacks all parts of the plant, especially the midribs and upper stems, causing long, narrow, brick-red pustules. Later these same pustules turn black as the overwintering stage is produced. Control is possible only through growing of resistant varieties. Extensive breeding work to produce adapted rust resistant varieties is making good progress and such varieties will soon be available.

SMUT is a fungus disease which destroys the head and grain of oats producing instead a mass of black spores. The disease is spread by the wind and by the threshing operation when the spores are scattered to healthy grain. Control is easily effected by dusting the planting seed with New Improved Ceresan (one-half ounce per bushel) or by the formaldehyde treatment. The formaldehyde is applied by mixing one pint of commercial formaldehyde with three gallons of water and spraying this amount on 40 bushels of grain, accompanied by thoro stirring. The grain should then be covered for a few hours and planted immediately. The varieties Fultex, Victorgrain, Ranger, and Rustler are resistant to the disease.

Superior Wheat Varieties for Kansas

The Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n is sending out an attractive folder in red, brown and green urging farmers to sow high yielding wheats, Pawnee, Comanche and Wichita.

PAWNEE is a rugged wheat variety that

yields exceptionally high thruout Central Kansas. Short stiff straw that stands well for harvest. Heavy test weight, averaging 58.8 pounds per bushel in 87 tests. Medium early maturity. Highly resistant to hessian fly and many diseases.

COMANCHE is particularly adapted to Western Kansas because of its good yield and drought resistance. Develops strong straws—kernel shattering reduced to a minimum. Medium maturity. Resistant to rust and stinking smut. Fine quality—highly desirable for milling and baking.

WICHITA is a consistent high yielding variety. A pace setter for yield in dry seasons. Adapted to wide range of climate and soil conditions—does equally well from the Colorado line to the Flint Hills. High test weight—averaging 59.6 pounds per bushel in 164 farm tests. Early maturity greatly reduces danger of rust. Straw stronger than Early Blackhull.

Wheat Improvement in Oklahoma

Community wheat-testing plots have been grown at 38 locations in 28 counties during the past seven years. Each plot contained samples from wheat produced in the community the preceding year, and also a number of varieties of known purity.

The progress report issued in May, 1946, notes the proportion of farmers' samples grading "A," "B," and "C" each year, and also the yield, test weight, and protein content of the pure varieties as grown at the various locations. Tenmarq is used as a basis of comparison in reporting the tests. Comanche and Pawnee have consistently outyielded Tenmarq at almost all locations. Comanche, Chiefkan and Pawnee were slightly higher in percentage of protein, and early Blackhull was considerably lower. Red Chief, Chiefkan, Wichita, Early Blackhull and Clarkan were highest in test weight; but it is noted that return per acre in 1945 was greater for other varieties having lower test weight but higher yield.

The proportion of farmers' samples grading "A" receded from 20 per cent in 1943 to 14 in 1945, probably due to the high demand for all wheat regardless of quality and to the shortage of good seed; however, the 1945 figure is still more than three times the 1939 percentage of "A" samples.—Oklahoma A. & M. College.



Russell Grain Co.
Hilliards, Ohio

RUSSELL GRAIN CO.
ELEVATOR
HILLIARDS, OHIO

has

HESS

Direct Heat

DRIER and COOLER

in a Hess Standardized
Steel Building

They're Profit Makers

**HESS WARMING AND
VENTILATING CO.**

1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Field Seeds

MUNCIE, IND.—The Delaware Feed & Seed Co. has moved into new and larger quarters.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—The Texas Seedmen's Ass'n will hold a convention here Nov. 18 and 19.

RAPID CITY, S. D.—A seed warehouse is being built here by the Black Hills Seed Co., of Newell, S. D.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Oscar Machholz, proprietor of the O. Machholz Seed Co. since 1904, died July 22, aged 82 years.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Adam Currie, who retired two years ago from the Currie Bros. Seed Co., died June 23, aged 91 years.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL.—A warehouse will be erected by the Farmers Produce Co. to be equipped with machinery to handle redtop and red clover.

PRIMGHAR, IA.—A retail store for seeds, feed and equipment will be conducted in a building 56x60 ft., being erected by the Nagle Produce Co.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Experimental work on alfalfa seed production will be conducted by the College of Agriculture with a financial grant made by the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—The 1946 production of clover seed is estimated at 590,000 pounds and is expected to exceed last year's low production of 560,000 pounds.—P.J.P.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The Nebraska Certified Hybrid Seed Corn Ass'n plans to erect a building for an office and for cleaning seed, to remove this work from the college campus.

BELMOND, IA.—The Thompson Hybrid Corn Co. is erecting a warehouse 80x120 ft., a 60-ft. grading tower, a drier building and a 2-story office at a cost of \$150,000.—A.G.T.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Representatives from nine seed firms are enrolled in the first semi-annual seed testing short course being conducted at the Kansas State College seed laboratory.—P.J.P.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The U. S. Rubber Co. has devised a combination of D.D.T. and an organic fungicide that protects corn and leguminous seeds in storage from decay and insect damage.—A.G.T.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—The Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n has acquired a specially equipped truck for demonstrating seed wheat treatment and cleaning. The cost was met by voluntary subscriptions.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Harry J. Hirsch has succeeded the late B. F. Sheehan as manager of the Griswold Seed & Nursery Co. For many years he was in the employ of the Peppard Seed Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.—Donald M. Murphy has been appointed manager of the local branch of the Corneli Seed Co. Mr. Murphy was in charge of the bean improvement program of the University of Idaho.

FREMONT, NEB.—J. C. Swinbank, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, will have an exhibit at the wheat meetings over the state to show the rate at which rye mixture increases after invading a field of wheat.

HAYS, KAN.—Altho wheat is king now, oats are making a great effort to gain the throne, according to a report from the Ft. Hays Experiment station recently. L. C. Aicher, superintendent, reports a 68.7 bu. per acre yield on 20.3 acres of Osage oats, a new variety developed at Kansas State College. The Osage was developed for its high yielding and sturdy rust-resistant qualities.—G.M.H.

PETERSBURG, ILL.—The Stewart Seed Co., owned by Ross Stewart, will be opened just as soon as a building in the process of construction is completed. Stewart came here from Coal Valley, where he had seven years experience as a seed man.—P. J. P.

CUBA CITY, WIS.—The Jacques Seed Co. is building a drier to handle 60,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn this fall. A side track of the C. & N-W. Ry. will allow rail shipment, from a large warehouse, to be built. The company operates plants at Prescott and La Crosse.

LINCOLN, ILL.—The Kelly Seed Co., of San Jose, was the first firm to start retasseling corn in Logan County, putting a crew of 35 persons at work July 20. On that date it was announced that approximately 1,900 acres of seed corn would be under detasseling within a week.—P.J.P.

DE WITT, IA.—Two acres of land here have been purchased by the Pride Hybrid Corn Co., of Glen Haven, Wis., on which to set up steel storage bins bought of the government, and later to erect two buildings, one for a warehouse and the other for a grading and sacking department.

ATKINSON, NEB.—Earl Coxhill, a farmer, has devised an improvement on bluegrass strippers by attaching concaves at the bottom threshold of the stripper, helping the beater spikes to do a better job, and permitting the speed of the revolutions to be reduced. This reduces air currents that waste seed.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—William Stone, seed analyst for the Funk Brothers Seed Co. of this city, was elected vice-pres. of the Society of Commercial Seed Technologists of America at the organizations recent meeting at Lansing, Mich. Stone reports that twenty states were represented at the meeting.—P.J.P.

MEADOW FESCUE seed production this year is estimated at 1,150,000 lbs., against 1,500,000 lbs. in 1945 and the 5-year average of 1,200,000 lbs. During the 12 months prior to July 1, 1946, the Commodity Credit Corporation purchased for export 559,245 lbs. of meadow fescue seed, compared with 746,000 lbs. in 1945.—U.S.D.A.

PENDLETON, ORE.—Wheat farmers of Umatilla County, who have entered their fields for certification, have agreed on premium prices for seed wheat as follows: Seed cleaned, treated, placed in new bags and carrying blue certificate tag, \$1.00 above market price per bushel. Seed sold in fields passing inspection, 35 cents a bushel above market price.—P. J. P.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—Whether the use of D.D.T. will increase the setting of seed on alfalfa is being tested by the Earl May Seed Co. According to the May Co., director of research, Dr. Melvin G. Smith, alfalfa receiving a ten per cent spray solution of D.D.T. developed three times the number of blossoms as unsprayed plants. In addition there was a considerable difference in the development of the foliage.

REDTOP seed production in Illinois is forecast at 17,000,000 lbs. compared with 17,300,000 lbs. in 1945 and the 5-year average of 15,540,000 lbs. The acreage for seed harvest in Illinois this year is forecast at 243,000 acres, compared with 231,000 in 1945 and the 5-year average of 247,200 acres. Yield per acre is expected to be about 70 pounds of clean seed, compared with 75 pounds last year and the average of 63 pounds. Carryover of this seed on farms in Illinois is established at approximately 250,000 pounds, compared with 90,000 pounds last year, 150,000 in 1944, and 120,000 pounds in 1943.—U.S.D.A.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—V. F. Tapke, plant pathologist, has discovered that a new smut of darker color on barley can be controlled by seed treatment, altho no practical seed treatment for the old loose smut of barley has been found.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Miss Iren M. Nims, seed analyst for the Mitchellhill Seed Co. left July 12 for Lansing, Mich., to attend a meeting of the Commercial and Officials Association of Seed Technologists of North America held at Lansing July 14 to 20.—P.J.P.

AMES, IA.—With prospects for the Iowa Soybean Crop the best in years, we are in hopes that we will receive a deluge of entries in the 1946 Iowa Soybean Yield Contest between now and July 31, stated Joe L. Robinson, sec'y of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers Ass'n with headquarters in Ames. Blanks for the contest have been distributed by Robinson to secretaries of commerce and commercial clubs, county agricultural agents and Smith-Hughes instructors. Certificates are being awarded to the winner of each local contest by the Association in addition to prizes, some of them very substantial, being put up by the sponsoring organization. The Association is also awarding almost \$500 in cash prizes to the winners of the state and 12 district soybean yield contests.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orchard grass seed production this year is expected to be the largest on record, 736,000 bus. of thresher-run seed, compared with 499,000 bus. in 1945 and the 1940-44 average of 578,000 bushels. Production in each of the three principal producing states—Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri—is expected to be larger this year than last. Yield per acre is expected to average 14.8 bu. of thresher-run seed, compared with 11.3 bu. in 1945 and the 5-year average of 13 bushels. In Virginia, the wider use of fertilizer on orchard grass meadows this year and the almost ideal weather for growing and harvesting resulted in near-record yields. In Kentucky the yield last year turned out better than expected. This year's indicated yield of 14.5 bus. in that state is the largest since 1937.—U.S.D.A.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Thirty growers of certified Pawnee seed wheat voted at a meeting recently at the agricultural college here to form a Lancaster County certified seed growers ass'n. Plans were being made to market approximately 55,000 bus. of certified Pawnee grown in Lancaster County this year. Paige Hall, certification officer of the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n, told the group of the importance of growing certified seed in Nebraska. He cited as examples these increases in acreage from 1943 to 1946: Wheat 2,318 to 31,967, corn 3,562 to 6,000, oats 2,028 to 12,307, barley 304 to 1,600. At this meeting, J. C. Swinbank of the department of agronomy stressed the necessity of improving the quality of Nebraska produced wheat so that it will meet the requirements of the trade.—G.M.H.

IMPORTERS OF SEEDS during the 12 months prior to July 1, compared with imports during the 12 months preceding in parenthesis, have been as follows, in pounds: alfalfa, 6,466,400 (10,331,300); barley, 1,168,900 (1,699,700); bent grass, 367,000 (none); Canada bluegrass, 63,100 (22,300); smooth brome, 8,197,600 (6,183,100); red clover, 20,300 (4,400); white clover, 248,000 (881,500); field corn, 4,515,400 (3,855,600); chewings fescue, 1,246,800 (773,900); flax, 135,700 (2,670,500); bahia grass, 373,900 (249,000); dallis grass, 249,500 (56,100); orchard grass, 206,900 (none); rhodes grass, 201,400 (98,000); sudan, 726,800 (89,500); oats, 25,426,900 (30,946,100); winter rape, 742,500 (none); sweet clover, 11,048,400 (9,029,200); wheat, 1,975,300 (3,729,100); and crested wheatgrass, 746,100 (611,200).—U.S. D.A.

COLDWATER, MICH.—The old Hodunk Mill, located about half way between here and Union City, is 99 years old and still houses a thriving business, serving farmers over a wide area.

Leading Barley Varieties



Trebi Oderbrucker Wisconsin Barbless Spartan

Courtesy Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta., G. H. Dungan and W. L. Burlison

Leading Barley Varieties

By G. H. DUNGAN and W. L. BURLISON of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station

Of the six small grains grown in Illinois spring barley ranks third in number of pounds of grain produced in yield per acre, winter wheat ranking first and spring oats second.

Most of the Illinois crop, however, is grown in the northernmost third of the state. In the southern half of Illinois the acreage of barley has increased in recent years but winter varieties are used almost exclusively. The spring-barley area and the winter-barley area are separated by a wedge-shaped section in the east-central portion of the state where practically no barley is produced.

Altho Trebi is the highest yielding variety, it has a weak, short straw and a rough awn, and the grain is entirely unsuited for malting. Even a slight mixture of Trebi renders any barley unfit for malting.

Regal ranks second in yield but it was grown for one year only. It has a smooth awn but its grain has a bluish color, making it inferior for malting.

Wisconsin Barbless ranks third with a yield of 3.7 bushels above the average for all varieties grown the same years. It has a barless awn and a white comparatively mellow kernel

acceptable for malting. Because of the favorable yield of Wisconsin Barbless and the general good quality of its grain, it is recommended over Trebi and Regal.

Even if Black Barbless had a higher yield, it would not be a good variety to grow because of its black kernels.

Silver King, which ranks fifth, is rough awned and yields only slightly above the average. It is a Manchuria type and is suitable for malting.

The plump rugged grain of Trebi is not suited for malting because of its steely texture. The kernels of Oderbrucker and Wisconsin Barbless, tho comparatively small, possess a mellowness which makes them acceptable for malting when they are blight-free. The broad plump kernels of Spartan are well suited for pearling. The awns of Spartan break easily, as will be noted; in fact, many drop off in the field before the crop is harvested.

In the last two years the tests were conducted so that the yields could be analyzed for significant differences. In 1940 Trebi, Regal,

Wisconsin Barbless, and Loglos yielded significantly more than the other varieties; in 1941 only Wisconsin Barbless produced a yield significantly higher than the others.

Of all the spring-barley varieties tested, Wisconsin Barbless (Wisconsin Pedigree 38) is the most desirable from the standpoint of both yield and quality. It has a smooth awn and a white kernel. Altho its malting qualities are not so good as those of Oderbrucker, a variety which unfortunately yields low in Illinois, it is considered to be a very good malting barley.

Eaton Oat is Rust Resistant

R. E. Decker, head of the farm crops department of Michigan State College, says of the Eaton oat that it is stiffstrawed, white grained, relatively high yielding and of medium test weight. It is stem and crown rust resistant, and also resistant to smut.

The parentage of this variety is Logold x Bond and the original cross was made and selected by Dr. Murphy of the U.S.D.A., working at the Iowa Experiment Station. Eaton obtains its smut and crown rust resistance from Bond and its stem rust resistance from Logold.

In 1940, Dr. E. E. Down of the Michigan Experiment Station grew four selections of the above cross. Three of these four lots were pure yellow, and the fourth, No. 3908, contained a high percentage of yellow segregates. In 1941 and 1942, No. 3908 stood up exceptionally well and head selections were made in 1942 to purify its color.

In 1943, in order to hasten the increase, 27 pounds of head rows which were judged to be pure for color were combined and used for increase in 1944. At the end of that year fifteen bushels of seed was available. This seed was planted in 1945 on the farm of George Moore near Elsie, Mich. Approximately 1,000 bushels of registered seed was produced for distribution in the spring of 1946. In the meantime the name of "Eaton" had replaced the number "3908."

Further work is being carried on here at the Experiment station to maintain a source of pure seed. When the head rows were grouped in 1943, 20 selections were kept separate—the heaviest selections. They were again culled in 1944 and ten selections were planted in 1945. One of these selections will be increased as a pure source of Eaton oats.

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Canadian Hybrid Corn

The immense popularity of hybrid corn is a testimony of the success of this method of breeding. In a period of only ten years, the proportion of the total North American corn acreage devoted to hybrids rose from less than 3 per cent to 73 per cent. Farmers were quick to recognize that hybrids, when well chosen for adaptation to local conditions possessed the desirable features they had long looked for in corn, states Mr. S. B. Helgason, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba.

The better corn hybrids yield higher, mature more evenly, have better type, stronger roots and stems, and are more resistant to disease than the parent open-pollinated varieties from which they originated. This is a well established fact. Nevertheless these hybrids are "chips off the old block" for they possess nothing that the parent varieties did not already have. Then why are they so superior if nothing has been added to them? That is a question that is frequently asked. The answer, according to Mr. F. Dimmock of the Forage Plants Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is as follows: A parent variety is the sum total of all its characters, both good and bad. The good characters are those which are responsible for improved yields, stronger stems and roots and resistance to disease, while the bad characters are those which have opposite effects. Obviously the purpose of the corn breeder is to get rid of the bad characters. Therefore during the breeding process as many of the undesirable characters as possible are eliminated. Only the good characters, as far as they can be recognized, are retained to produce the hybrids. That is why hybrids are superior to their parents, because they possess the good characters and less of the bad characters.

The corn breeder has done an excellent job. He has produced superior hybrids ranging in maturity from early to late, suitable, as above indicated, for production under a wide range of conditions. It is equally important that the grower should do a good job in choosing a hybrid adapted to his particular conditions. Irrespective of whether the crop is to be grown for ear corn or for silage, satisfactory results can only be obtained by growing well adapted hybrids. Corn hybrids are recommended on the basis of adaptation to climatic zones. For prospective growers who are not sure which hybrid is best adapted to their particular zone information can be obtained by writing to the nearest Dominion Government Experimental Farm, or Agricultural Representative.

Fined for Misbranding

The Griswold Seed & Nursery Co., at Lincoln, Neb., was fined \$15 on each of three counts for violation of the state seed law enacted in 1945.

R. C. Kinch, seed analyst of the state department of agriculture, testified that at Lexington June 6, 11 bags of brome grass seed were discovered to contain more than 5 per cent of secondary noxious weeds and wild brome grass seed.

At North Platte, Neb., two bags of sweet clover seed were discovered to contain noxious weed seeds.

At Holdrege, May 23, five bags of sweet clover seed were discovered to contain primary weed seeds.

W. N. Griswold told the court that it was regrettable that such an oversight had been made in certifying the seed to be free of noxious weeds; but that out of 17,000,000 bags of seed processed each year it was difficult to avoid a few errors.

FERTILIZER of ammonium nitrate will be produced at the rate of 70,000 tons per month by the 15 army ordnance plants, increasing U. S. production 50 per cent.

Development of the Feed Industry

By J. P. PARKS, Kansas City, Mo.

Just who first began manufacturing mixed feeds of the type generally in use is not definitely known. Ferdinand Schumacher, pioneer oats miller of America, combined the corn, oats and barley residues of his Akron, O., mills into a mixture which he called COB and placed on the market as an animal feed in 1886.

Chapin & Co., founded in Milwaukee in 1874, shipped the first car of sacked machine packed bran. The C. M. Cox Co. of Boston, Mass., organized in 1886, was one of the pioneer feed jobbing concerns of the east. The Mennell Milling Co. of Toledo, O., organized in 1887, probably was the first flour mill to pack mill-feeds in 100 pound jute sacks.

The Ralston Purina Co. of St. Louis was incorporated as a cereal plant in 1893 and exhibited feed at the Worlds Fair in St. Louis in 1903. Ship-stuff was the first commercial feed and originated with the first flour mills in the United States. In the early days the first offal from flour was spouted into the creek or river and this pollution of the Father of Waters by Minneapolis mills aroused the ire of down river St. Paul and became one of the early subjects of intercity strife.

Washburn Crosby Co. of Minneapolis was established in 1866. W. R. Anderson states that the first feed mill was the J. W. Barwell mill at Waukegan, Ill.—now the Blatchford Calf Meal Co. who were the first to list ingredients on the tag. Will A. Hall of Memphis states that Blatchford calf meal made by J. W. Barwell Co., Waukegan, Ill., was the first development in the way of commercial feed in this country. Some say Sugared Vim Feed manufactured by the Quaker Oats Co. was the first.

The first mill of the Quaker Oats Co. was an old stone flour mill originally built by Commins & Allen at Akron, O., in 1831 on the site of the present modern plant of the Quaker Oats Co.

FIRST STATE FEED LAW. The first state to enact a state feed law was Massachusetts in 1896. The feed law of the state of Missouri was passed in May, 1917.

FIRST MOLASSES FEED PLANT. The first molasses feed ever made in America called Sucrene Oil Meal was made by the Cleveland Linseed Oil Co., South Chicago, Ill., in 1898 and attained great popularity in the dairy districts of Pennsylvania.

The commercial mixed feed industry now consists of about 5,898 individual plants in the U. S. A. Pre-war about 15,000,000 tons of prepared feed were manufactured per year, but during World War II these plants have manufactured between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 tons per year. This feed is distributed through retail feed stores. The money value of this output now exceeds \$2,000,000,000 annually.

Grain firms and flour mills during the past ten years have finally commenced to enter into this great picture, so the feed manufacturing industry is undergoing a fast and phenomenal change. One grain firm, a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, now sells more tons of manufactured feed in the state of Iowa than any manufacturer and one of the officials of this company recently made a statement in effect that their grain business is beginning to be almost a side line.

A Record Car of Oats

Grain & Feed Journals—On July 17th the Belt Elevator unloaded car NYC 177149 containing 141,580 pounds of oats. While this is not the largest car of oats unloaded in Chicago it is worthy of mention.

It was shipped by the Farnham Grain Co., Horace, Ill., to Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago. —Lamson Bros. & Co., T. M. Welsh.

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Wheat Shortage Forecast in June, 1943

Cornell University in its publication Farm Economics, back in June, 1943, correctly analyzed the food situation in the following:

The only way that we can send much food to other countries is by sending our accumulated wheat stocks and by reducing our grain-consuming livestock so as to release for human consumption the grain that they would eat.

The wheat stocks would disappear rapidly if we tried to feed many people. Any sustained help will have to come in the form of grain released from livestock feeding. If we are willing to do that, and consequently to shift our consumption "from pork chops to cornmeal," our ability to help feed the rest of the world is fairly impressive. But the help we can give will not amount to much on any other basis.

Such a program calls for reduction, not increase, in the finish-feeding of livestock and in the production of products like poultry and eggs, and pork and lard. It is the opposite of the natural effects of present price policies which are freezing the hog-corn ratio at about 15. We cannot feed both increasing livestock numbers and starving Europeans. It would be nice to send them pork chops and butter, but neither they nor we can afford it.

Protest Sales of Malting Barley at Feed Price

A protest against a recent directive which allows the government to buy barley at a malting barley price and sell the grain to shortage areas in the Pacific coast and New England states at 15 cents less than cost, with the government absorbing the loss, has been protested by the Mid-West Feed Ass'n. Jack Dean, executive sec'y of the ass'n, at Kansas City, said telegrams had been sent to the Dept. of Agriculture, the OPA and to all mid-west representatives and senators formally protesting the action.

Dean asserted that altho the manufacturers had gone along on previous directives on corn and wheat which are needed in famine areas, they would not be docile about the barley directive. "This action will eliminate local buyers from the competition," he charged.—E. W. F.

Dielectric Moisture Meter

A moisture meter, based on the principle of measuring the dielectric constant of a weighed sample of grain, has been designed and constructed in the laboratory. Preliminary tests made in comparison with the Tag-Heppenstall and the Steinlite moisture meters indicate that the new meter has considerable promise. Further work is being done to improve the electrical and mechanical details and to develop appropriate conversion charts.

The chief advantages of the G. R. L. meter are its simplicity of design and operation, and its low cost of manufacture. It utilizes a single electronic tube which operates the instrument and acts as an indicator. This electronic tube replaces the usual sensitive and expensive indicators used in other moisture meters of this type. The unit can be equipped to operate either with A. C. current or with a 6 volt storage battery.—Annual Report of Dominion Grain Research Laboratory.

Bluebonnet Rice Increasing

Bluebonnet rice is a cross between Rexoro and Fortuna. The experimental work started with one seed in 1932. First yields on a small test scale were made in 1938. Two acres were planted in 1942.

In 1943, the Dishman Brothers of Beaumont, the Texas Public Service company, Bud Anseline, of Dayton, and the Texas Rice Improvement Ass'n had a total of 25 acres to make seed available on a wider basis. From these sources, seed were planted to 600 acres in 1944.

Last year it was estimated that about 10,000 acres of Bluebonnet rice were planted in Texas, and it is entirely possible that over 75,000 acres of Bluebonnet has been planted in 1946.

Bluebonnet is one of the earliest maturing long slender grains of rice, and is especially adaptable to combining because it ripens rapidly, has smooth hulls, and handles well in a drier.

For the southeast Texas region, Bluebonnet is gaining many new friends, but indications are that Rexoro is still the most widely-used variety.

DENVER, COLO.—Growers and Business Men's Ass'n, wired Colorado congressmen requesting legislation to provide grain growers a retroactive 48 cents a bushel for the entire 1945 wheat crop

Drying Grain Under Uniform Grain Storage Agreement

Wm. McArthur, acting director of the Commodity Credit Corporation, in a letter to the National Grain Trade Council, explains that:

No specific reference is made to charges for drying grain under the revised agreement, nor was reference made to such charges under the previous agreement. Any charges for drying grain, if the drying was done at the request of a depositor, including producers, shall be for the account of the depositor even tho the grain is deposited for the account of Commodity Credit Corp.

The services required to be performed by the revised agreement and schedule of rates do not include drying. Accordingly, no drying of grain for the Commodity Credit Corp. is to be done unless specifically authorized by the corporation.

Any drying done upon such authorization shall be paid for by the corporation at the rates agreed upon at the time instructions are given for drying. Such charges will be paid in addition to the charges for other services contained in the schedule of rates.

The British-Canadian Wheat Agreement

The British Information Service at Washington made public July 25 the terms of the agreement under which the United Kingdom will purchase a minimum of 600,000,000 bus. of wheat and 1,500,000 tons of wheat flour during the next four years:

Year by year, the agreement is as follows:
1. 1946-47—Sale of 160,000,000 bus. of wheat at \$1.55 a bus. F.O.B. Ft. William or Port Arthur, and 500,000 tons of flour with an additional 140,000 tons if the Canadian crop will allow it.

2. 1947-48—The same as the above except for a reduction of the guaranteed flour sale to 400,000 tons.

3. 1948-49—Sale of 140,000,000 bus. of wheat and a minimum of 300,000 tons of wheat flour. Guaranteed wheat floor price of \$1.25 a bushel, the final price to be determined not later than Dec. 31, 1947, and final negotiation as to amount of flour by July 1, 1947.

4. 1949-50—Same as above except the dates are advanced one year and the guaranteed wheat floor price set at \$1 a bu.

Increased Acreage of Hybrid Corn

Another significant increase in the acreage planted to corn hybrids is recorded for 1946, with 62,680,000 acres, equivalent to 67.5 per cent of the total corn acreage planted in hybrids. In the 1937 to 1944 period, the increase in hybrids was near 7,000,000 acres each year. The smaller increase of about 3,700,000 acres this year means only that many important corn-producing areas are approaching "100-per cent hybrids."

Just as hybrids helped corn growers to obtain the several 3 billion bushel corn crops so urgently needed during the war years, they continue their usefulness during the current period of heavy food and feed demand. On their expanding acreage they produce yields at least 20 per cent above the average of the open-pollinated types, partly because of their selected high-yielding parent stock, and partly because they better withstand adverse growing conditions and mature uniformly.

Nearly seven-eighths of the hybrid acreage is in the North Central states and 91 per cent of all corn acreage in that area in 1946 is being grown from hybrid seed. Because of the relatively high yields in the corn belt, it is likely that four-fifths of all corn production in the United States in 1946 will be grown from hybrid seed. The proportions in hybrids falls off rather sharply outside the main corn belt, but adapted crosses are being developed locally thruout the country. In these other areas, further expansion depends upon propagation of desirable types.—U.S.D.A.

Douglas



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Feedstuffs

ITHACA, N. Y.—A fine program is being prepared for the annual nutrition conference of Cornell College of Agriculture for feed manufacturers, to be held Nov. 7 and 8 at Syracuse, and in Ithaca Nov. 9.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo feed mills are running at greatly increased capacity since price control expired. In one week recently the Co-operative G. L. F. Mills received 261 cars of corn, and is operating 20 hours a day, 7 days a week, or 80 per cent of capacity.—G. E. T.

DES MOINES, IA.—The annual meeting of the Feed Institute of Iowa will be held Sept. 12 at the Savary Hotel. The annual feed school at Ames, Ia., will be held the following day, to which dealers, manufacturers and feeders are invited.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Use of wheat by feed manufacturers has been shifted from a monthly to a quarterly basis by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in amendment 13 to W.F.O. 144, issued July 24, but retroactive to July 1. The amendment does not make more wheat available to mixed feed manufacturers.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—An appeal to feed dealers and manufacturers thruout an 8-state area covering Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, to hold to ceiling prices previously followed was made in telegrams to members of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n by Jack Dean, executive sec'y.—E.W.F.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—A warning has been issued by Purdue University against the use of thyroprotein to stimulate milk production. Its effect on the heart if fed over a period of months is unknown and might shorten the cow's life. In addition large amounts of the material might be transmitted from the cow to the milk. Persons consuming this milk might in turn find that their own basal metabolism increased, which effect would be undesirable.

Relief Noted in Areas Deficient in Feed

The critical feed shortage in deficit areas of the United States has been relieved, according to Dr. L. C. Cunningham of Cornell University's farm management department, and the flow of feed thru normal commercial channels is rapidly being re-established.

In a report to the College's animal nutrition committee, Cunningham stated that three factors brought about the change, (1) removal of O.P.A. price ceiling, (2) prospects for a bumper feed grain crop this season, and (3) a reduction in livestock numbers.

He explained that latest figures show that hogs are being marketed at lighter weights. They also show an expected fall pig crop 17 per cent smaller than last year, 15 per cent fewer chickens, 3 per cent fewer cows, and similar declines in numbers of other livestock.

"These changes indicate a reduction of about 10 per cent in total feed requirements for this fall and winter," the Cornell economist stated and added, "July 1 crop prospects are for a total tonnage of corn, oats and barley that is at least 6 per cent larger than a year ago, but the high-protein feed situation shows less improvement."

GLUCOSE prices were advanced July 8 by leading refiners 25 per cent to cover increased costs of corn. The Corn Products Refining Co. raised its price for commercial sirup to \$3.79 per 100 lbs. at Chicago.

Discourage Increase in Feed Margins

L. S. Riford, chairman of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n., "urges all members not to increase margins on poultry and livestock feed. The feed industry has performed an outstanding service in helping farmers and feeders keep down their production costs during the trying war years. By all means we should not increase margins and should exert our influence to help maintain stable markets on feeds, grains and ingredients."

Do Not Liquidate Livestock

The Nutrition Council of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n states that farmers in their planning should keep in mind that this country has already begun to harvest a grain crop which will amount to around six million bushels, if the weather is favorable. Between now and next November there will be put into inventory approximately 100 million tons of hay and 150 million tons of grain, plus several million tons of oil meal.

Regardless of whether this will be enough to feed the livestock population then on hand, it is an indication that a man should not go out of business. It would seem, therefore, that farmers should plan to manage their farm business in such a way that they feed a minimum amount during the summer but have sufficient livestock and poultry on hand next fall to conduct their normal livestock business.

Many Flour Mills Make No Mixed Feed

Out of 280 flour milling concerns reporting to the Millers National Federation 113 have no mixed feed business; and another 104 have mixed feed volume less than one-half of their total.

Only 63 have more mixed feed than flour and millfeed combined.

Total production of mixed feed by units of the flour milling industry was found to be 72,536,412 cwts. in the year. As the total volume of mixed feed made by all producers is estimated by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n to be around 600 million cwts., it will be noted that the flour mills account only for 12 per cent of the total. It will also be noted that mixed feed is 18 per cent of the tonnage produced by flour mills, on the average.

In general the large flour milling concerns concentrated on flour production, while the smaller mills had a larger percentage of their output in the form of mixed feed. Thus 29 mills that made less than 50,000 cwts. of flour each during the period June 1, 1945, to May 31, 1946, put out more than 70 per cent of their total tonnage in the form of mixed feed.

Feed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1945, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	3,348	7,253	.....	.....
Chicago	29,663	35,832	43,358	54,438
Kansas City	1,140	2,190	10,590	32,910
Milwaukee	450	80	18,110	19,830
Minneapolis	.....	.....	57,330	79,920
Minneapolis*	4,935	13,400	5,495	7,385
Minneapolis†	.....	.....	24,840,000	36,600,000
Wichita	.....	.....	5,711	8,623

*Screenings. †Linseed meal.

Counteracting Deleterious Effect of Corn Grits

Corn grits added to a purified ration to the extent of 40 per cent had a deleterious effect on growth at three different protein levels. The inhibitory effect of the corn grits was completely counteracted by the addition of nicotinic acid to the ration. The amounts of nicotinic acid added were 0.8, 1.05, 2.05, 1.3, and 2.3 mg. per cent. With more than 1 mg. per cent of nicotinic acid, the gains with the corn grits equaled or exceeded those without it.—Wis. Exp. Sta.

Feeding Value of Different Corns

Tests showed that types of maize less palatable than others produced as rapid and efficient gains as more palatable types. Preference was not for open pollinated as against hybrid but was influenced by the moisture content. A hard dent maize consistently gave better results than one not so hard, but this advantage decreased as the pigs became heavier. Flint maize, which was still harder, produced slightly less gain per unit than the standard dent hybrid maize.

The drying of hard dent hybrid maize to an average of 10.3 per cent moisture did not reduce its palatability but lowered its feeding value. Immature maize, per pound of dry matter, was worth fully as much as mature maize. Freezing did not affect the nutritive value of the immature maize.—Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta.

Feeding Cows with Ammonia Compounds

Two experiments are reported in which the value of ammonia-treated straw as a source of protein for cattle has been investigated. One six-months-old calf was fed a ration the crude protein of which was by 300 grams short of Fingerling's standard. To compensate for the reduction the calf received daily 0.5kg. of ammoniated straw containing 41 g. of nitrogen.

The rate of growth and other observations pointed to satisfactory utilization of the protein substitute. In the second experiment 4 milking cows were used. The treatment involved replacement in the daily ration of the cows of a portion of protein concentrates by 750g. of ammoniated straw. The replacement gave satisfactory results. The author, W. Klein, in Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 39, No. 21, tries to express numerically the protein replacement value of the ammoniated straw.

Corn Tassels Have Great Feed Value

Tassels taken at detasseling time and dried to a moisture content of 10 per cent were found to contain 12 times the vitamin A, eight times the vitamin B₂, two times the vitamin B₁, three times the niacin, and three times the pantothenic acid potency of corn kernels. It was found that the protein level of tassels was much greater than that of shelled corn, in some instances reaching 18.5 per cent whereas hybrid corn contains about 10.5 per cent protein. While the crude fiber in the tassels was greater than in corn, it was no greater than in good leafy alfalfa hay. These facts were developed at the Peoria Research Laboratory.

With 360,000 to 400,000 acres devoted to hybrid corn seed production annually, 50,000 tons of high quality feed material, if it could be saved and properly cured, is a conservative estimate.

Inasmuch as detasseling is a manual operation, salvage of the tassels probably would not require extraordinary effort. It would mean that in handling each tassel the worker would place it in a receptacle, such as a rack.

Critical State of the Feed Industry

By J. E. SAMS, Waukegan, Ill., before the Central Retail Feed Ass'n

In starting my address I want to emphatically state that all the opinions expressed in this talk are my own and any similarity to those held by 99 per cent of the feed trade is entirely intentional.

Abraham Lincoln in his Gettysburg address, started that famous speech with these words, "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Now, for the last two days I have mingled freely with the members of this convention. I have listened to the speeches which have been made from the platform and I have become convinced that most of the people in attendance here gravely doubt that these principles stated by Abe Lincoln are still valid. It is very evident that this convention feels, or at least is fearful, that liberty has been lost to a nation "conceived in liberty," and that equality has become a joke in the nation "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

The feed industry certainly at present is in a most critical state. I have talked to men who have been in this industry from its very beginning and never have conditions surrounding it been as severe as they are today. Today our businesses are controlled by laws and regulations, and amendments to laws and regulations, and revisions to the amendments to laws and regulations, and corrections to the revisions to the amendments of the laws and regulations, until the feed trade already dizzy from the recurring blows it has had from other sources, is unable to dig thru all the red-tape so that if most feed men are not violating some law or other, it is only by the grace of God.

We have had interpretations of these laws and regulations officially handed down to us by the administrative branch of these various bureaus and thinking ourselves safe when we conformed exactly to those rulings, we have seen responsible firms in this industry hauled into court by the legal staff of the same bureaus who had handed down the rulings. They have had to and are now having to defend themselves at tremendous expense against multi-million dollar lawsuits, caught between the competing powers of the administration and legal branches of bureaucracies like a nut in the jaws of a nut cracker.

We have seen the orderly processes of marketing so torn apart by artificial controls that old established firms were no longer able to buy goods from their ordinary markets since processors of raw materials found it more profitable to use this raw material to compete with those firms who had formerly been their customers than to sell the raw materials in the usual channels. We expect to live to see the time when these firms who took unfair advantage of the muddle created by government agencies will bitterly regret their unfair actions and I trust that all my hearers who have suffered from these practices will remember until their dying day, and refuse to buy from these concerns when they are again anxious sellers.

We have been put on quotas as to the raw materials we could use, the purpose being to reduce the total amount of formula feeds which could be made to 85% of that made last year. We have no quarrel with the underlying motive back of this quota system which was to divert raw materials to feed the starving of Europe, but we certainly do not feel that the proper way to achieve this end was to cut the amount of feed without making a decided effort to cut the livestock population at the same time instead of putting the burden of the shortage on the feed man when the direct and sure method would have been to reduce the livestock population so that less feed would be needed. How unfortunate it is that the politicians will go to such lengths to keep from offending the heavy farm vote that they will make it appear that

the feed man is falling down on the job in order to avoid a straight-forward statement to the farmers that his government wants him to cut his livestock population.

CONTRACTS NOT INVENTORY. We have been put on quotas as regards our purchases and inventories of grains and we have been required to make reports to the government as to the grains which we had in our physical inventories and the grains we had on contract to arrive at a later date. Then in order to replenish our inventories of these grains when they reached a certain level, we were required to get a certificate to get delivery of more grain. Many firms who had contracts for grain to arrive in May, June, July, August, etc., reported these contracts to the government as they were required to do under the law.

When their inventories reached the point where they were qualified to take in more grain, they asked for a certificate only to be told by the government these contracts for grain to arrive in later months were to be treated as inventory and that no certificate would be forthcoming as long as those contracts were held. Despite all explanations that the buyer was not qualified to receive this grain until the month when the contract fell due, no certificates were issued until the holder of the contracts agreed to sell them to the C. C. C. When this was done, the buyer found himself with large sums of money to pay as storage charges covering the time when he held the contracts, a sum of money for which he received absolutely nothing.

Then the C. C. C. bought this grain without any accrued storage charges leaving the poor defenseless feed man holding the bag. The amounts of money so wrongfully pilfered from our trade has run into hundreds of thousands of dollars and it certainly is a long step from the liberty in which this nation was conceived that we could be forced to lose these large sums of money and have the government take advantage of that loss by purchasing grain which they forced us to sell.

MARGINS IGNORED RISING COSTS. We had our margin between our selling price and our cost of materials frozen by the OPA in a manner which was perfectly fair and about which we could have no possible complaint. But, over the years since that freeze took place we have had increased costs all along the line which had to be absorbed out of that margin to the end that the profit in this business in many cases is now largely dependent upon high volume since no part of these increased costs have been passed along to the consumer. During this period the biggest single cost, wages, have gone up probably an average of 50%. Repairs and maintenance, probably more than that, and every other item of cost has had a corresponding rise and if present conditions continue and costs go up further, it will not be long before this industry will find itself unable to make a profit regardless of volume.

We have worked absurdly long hours with a minimum of help, have worried about shortages of all kinds with demands on our time so severe that this speaker alone knows of a half dozen cases of heart failure due to worry and overwork. Despite these adverse conditions, the feed industry has done such a magnificent job that farmers have been able to produce more meat, butter, and eggs with less feed than ever before in history. It would seem that this achievement of making the best use of scarce feed supplies would entitle the feed man to the gratitude and praise of his government for a job well-done. But, instead of this he has been continually harassed and kicked around by practically every minor bureaucrat in Washington.

BLACK MARKET. He has also been the victim of the black market which has made it almost impossible for him to secure supplies unless he had nylon stockings, automobiles, washing machines, or some similar scarce merchandise to trade or was willing to break the law by paying over-ceiling prices for his merchandise. If I had time, I could go into great detail about these deals which would be laughable were they not so tragic. I even heard of one jobber who was offered a weekend at a loop hotel with all expenses paid with a beautiful blonde furnished free for a single car of soybean oilmeal. Too bad he didn't have the meal.

Dehydrated Potatoes

Dehydrated potato cubes were processed by a dehydrating plant in Greeley, Colo., from potatoes that could not be handled thru regular market channels and would keep no longer in storage. No standard market value was established for this product, but for purposes of comparison with corn an arbitrary market price equal to that of ground corn was assigned.

Dehydrated potato cubes fed in this experiment gave practically as good results as ground corn from the standpoint of gains, cost of gains, and live market value. The feed replacement value of the dehydrated potatoes was equal to corn. However, when the carcasses of the steers fed dehydrated potatoes were compared to those fed corn, it was observed that they "cut" darker and this lot ranked the lowest in the experiment.

There were no significant differences in degree of finish and marbling of the steers in the experiment and all were marked choice by the grader.

In each case dried beet pulp made up half of the concentrate portion of the ration.—Colorado Experiment Station.

IN SIX MONTHS, this country has shipped over five and a half million tons of bread grains to help feed the hungry people of other lands. In another three weeks, we shall have met our half-year goal of six million tons.—Pres. Truman.

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ARE YOU READY TO SELL FEED

By LYMAN PECK, Chicago, before Indiana Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n

Two years ago we were thrilled at the news of our successful invasion of France, but I doubt if many people outside the army realized the careful planning and preparation that made this invasion possible. Those of you who read Captain Butcher's story in the Saturday Evening Post entitled "My Three Years With Eisenhower" understand it better. The fighting war is over and now we will soon be facing what might be termed the "Battle for Business."

Therefore, I ask you, are you ready for it, are you prepared? In most cases the answer is "No." You have been too busy attempting to get ingredients for feed, studying government directives and trying to understand them. For a long time it has been a seller's market and you have been rationing agents, rather than salesmen. Selling is like golf, practice improves your game, and you have had very little real selling practice since the war started.

Just when conditions will bring about a change from a seller's market to a buyer's market is something no one knows. It may come very soon, but regardless of when, it is close enough for careful preparation to start now.

SUCCESSFUL SELLING may be boiled down to a few fundamentals:

Recognize your responsibility to your customers.

Know your products and the purpose for which they are intended.

Know your market and your customers.

Public relations and advertising.

Make a legitimate profit.

RESPONSIBILITY. Customer confidence is a real asset in any business. It cannot be bought, it has to be earned. Your trade either trusts you or it does not. If it does, it is because the customers believe what you say, and accept your statements about the merchandise you sell.

Because customer confidence is such an asset, let us stop and take a new type of inventory.

Do you carefully investigate the merits of any product before you offer it for sale, or are you primarily interested in a big margin of profit? I will grant you that a big margin of profit is often accepted as a good sales point when selling to dealers, but good products that are economically sound and live up to the claims made for them, do not have to carry an abnormal mark up. As a rule these products do not last very long because they do not build repeat business, and merit customer confidence.

KNOW YOUR PRODUCTS. A good salesman must know his products and how they are to be used. I have seen many instances of a good product that did not produce results, and therefore failed to make good, simply because the salesman did not take time to explain to the customer how to use the product correctly. I have seen many cases where a salesman sold a farmer an all mash ration and failed to explain that grain should not be fed with this particular mash. I recall another case where growing mash made to be fed to chickens on range, was sold to be fed to birds in confinement with very disappointing results. This feed did not contain sufficient vitamin D for birds in confinement. Altho it was an excellent feed for the purpose for which it was made, it was not at all suitable for the other purpose.

KNOW YOUR MARKET. Many years ago, I knew a druggist in a small town in eastern Nebraska, who called on every farmer in his trade territory, twice a year. On these trips he never tried to sell anything, but he always had some candy and gum for the youngsters, and in the course of his visit, he found out how much of each kind of livestock the farmer had—whether his buildings needed painting, etc.

In the drawer of his desk in the drugstore, he had a very complete card index file with all this information on each farmer, including his buying habits and credit rating. When a farmer came into the store and visited with him, he

would be quite surprised at the dealer's knowledge about his operations, because he did not know about the card index.

I have so often wondered why so few feed dealers fail to know their customers and customer's requirements, as this man did. It is an invaluable asset because you can get right down to brass tacks whenever you meet a farmer, without trying to carry all this information in your head. If you are going to start out to sell turkey feed for example, you can look over your cards and you know just who the turkey raisers in the community are, about how much feed they will require, their buying habits and credit, and consequently, you are properly equipped for a concentrated sales campaign. Then there is another point, it always builds good will with the farmer to call upon him occasionally without actually trying to sell him something. So such a system enables you to know your market and your customers, and to build good will at the same time.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING. A great many persons have a confused idea about public relations, and view it as advertising, but there is a difference. Public relations has to do with your contacts with employees, your customers and the general public, and largely governs their attitude toward you. It is true that good public relations is good advertising, but it takes more than just advertising to create good public relations.

Take your relations with your employees, for example. C. E. Danielson, a feed manufacturer of McPherson, Kan., brought out this point so well a number of years ago, that I am going to quote some of his statements.

"There is a story about Richard Wagner, the great musician, who was giving a concert on the pipe-organ. He turned to the audience before taking his place on the organ bench, and said, 'I will now play a selection from my opera the Flying Dutchman.' The audience applauded, Wagner took his seat at the organ, but before he could begin to play, a red-haired boy bobbed up from behind a little screen where he was pumping wind into the organ. 'You have forgotten something, Herr Doctor Wagner,' said the boy, 'you mean we will play.' Wagner saw the point and was big enough to catch it.

"The organ pumper and the great musician were necessary to each other. No matter how fiercely he pounded the keys, no sound would come forth to give delight to his audience unless the boy was at his post. How easy it is to forget the other fellow's part in what we are trying to accomplish. The 'We' way is better than the 'I' way. Most of our troubles are made by people who do not know any other way of looking at things than through 'I.' To get the best product we must have team-work. The person who thinks 'We,' talks 'We' and acts 'We', has learned the secret of team-work, and team-work brings home the bacon.

"It is not the individual or the army as a whole, but it is the everlasting team-work of every blooming soul, and today we find this more true than ever. So it behooves us 'to strive to please' more now than ever before; it might eliminate some of our labor troubles. If an employee makes a mistake, call attention to



Lyman Peck, Feed Consultant, Chicago, Ill.

it indirectly. Talk about your own mistakes before criticizing the other fellow.

"Ask questions instead of giving direct orders. How much better it is to say to a man, say Bill, will you help John load that truck, or, Hank will you sweep up the floor as soon as you have some spare time.



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"Let the other fellow save his face, never bawl him out in the presence of others. At a convenient time call him aside, explain and correct him. If he is the right sort of a man he will stand correction, and then we should praise the slightest improvement. Most men will react to kindness and respond in doing the best they can."

In the long run your employees will treat your customers as you treat the employees. A good impression that results from a clean orderly place of business always influences the attitude of your public.

If I had all the money that is wasted by misuse of advertising by the feed dealers I could quit working. When the feed manufacturer provides dealers with posters, advertising circulars, displays, etc. and the dealer does not take advantage of these sales helps, then that money is wasted. Most assuredly you do not create a good impression when a customer walks into your mill and sees a lot of old fly-specked dirty posters tacked around here and there, with no semblance of order, and he wants some literature on a certain feed or remedy, or other product, you have to hunt under the counter to find it for him.

They tell me that when a woman is discouraged, she goes shopping and buys a new hat which helps her morale. I challenge you to look around your place of business when you get home, try the same tactics, tear down all the old posters, displays, clean out the place, sweep down the cobwebs, brighten up the place with some paint, and put up new posters and advertising in an orderly fashion. See that the place is sufficiently lighted so that customers can read the advertising, and I think you will find that the effect on you and your employees will be excellent, to say nothing of the influence on the attitude of your customers.

TRAINING EMPLOYEES. Everybody knows the meat business is at very low ebb, and yet one of the big packers has been conducting intensive sales schools for their salesmen for some time. Service-men are coming back into business, and most of them are not too well acquainted with what has been going on in the feed trade while they were gone. It is going to take constant training to put them in a posi-

tion to talk feed intelligently to your trade. When you are training them remember that facts are the best sales ammunition in the world. Just merely high pressure talk full of extravagant statements will not build a permanent business, or obtain customer confidence.

Sometimes salesmen make extravagant statements when there is no reason for it. I remember an instance where a salesman told a farmer that if he would buy the particular egg mash in question it would double the egg production of his flock. Now it so happened that the flock was laying about 35 per cent. The farmer bought the feed, the egg production went up to about 55 per cent and under ordinary circumstances, the farmer would have been very much pleased with the results. Actually he was not at all satisfied because he expected 70 per cent production as a result of what the salesman told him. If the salesman had told him he would get a good increase in production rather than double it, he would have been well satisfied. But the fact is, the salesman did not take the trouble to find out what the flock production was at the time he sold the feed, or whether breeding and management would permit such a high production.

Courtesy is one of the cheapest commodities in the world, and pays big dividends, yet we seem to have forgotten this during the war period. You can doubtless recall a great many cases where you talked to a hotel clerk, a waitress, or a clerk in some store who shot back at you "Don't you know there is a war on?" and you know the answer, it made you mad as hell. Courtesy with a smile enables you to say no without any loss of prestige or friendship. Often times the right story to illustrate a point is a big help.

MAKE A LEGITIMATE PROFIT. The worst competitor in the world is the man who does not know his cost of production. Cutting prices and furnishing too much service will not build a sound business. Furthermore, it is not fair to yourself, your community, or your competitors.

Wood Yeast as Feed

At the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station studies were made of the digestibility of wood yeast for dairy cows, the maximum amount that can be safely fed, and the degree to which such absorbed protein can be utilized for milk production or to promote growth. Two dry farrow cows each received daily for 26 days 4.4 lbs. of yeast mixed with an equal amount of beet pulp.

There were no abnormal effects from the yeast ration in the blood uric acid, blood sugar, cholesterol in the blood plasma, specific gravity of the urine, or the available protein or energy in the yeast fed during periods of 18 days following 7 days' adjustment. Evidently this amount of yeast protein could be fed to cattle as safely with regard to its effect on the kidneys as other common feedstuffs.

Three digestion trials of 18 days each were carried out, one with beet pulp alone and the other two with mixtures of beet pulp and yeast. Data are given on the daily weights of the cows, food and water intake, feces and urine voided, pulse rate, rectal and stall temperatures, and barometric pressure at daily intervals.

The yeast, which was produced from a culture of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* race 12 grown on sulfite liquor, was found not only to have an exceptionally high protein content but to excel in digestibility all protein feeds except those of animal origin. It was calculated in different experiments that the yeast furnished 3,615 and 3,649 calories of metabolizable energy per kilogram of digestible dry matter.

SOYBEAN production by counties is shown on maps of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Arkansas prepared by W. E. Bolton, industrial commissioner of the Rock Island Lines, Chicago, as a valuable guide in locating crushing plants, presenting an up-to-date picture of the rapidly growing soybean industry.

Hog Production to Decrease

The trend of hog numbers and of hog production in the United States is definitely downward. The number of sows that farrowed this spring was slightly below last year and 5 per cent smaller than was indicated by breeding intentions last December. But as a result of the record number of pigs saved per litter, the spring pig crop of 52,324,000 was a little larger than last year.

Breeding intentions reports indicate a decrease of 16 per cent from a year ago in the number of sows to farrow this fall. The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1946 is expected to be about 81½ million—6 per cent below 1945 and the smallest since 1940. The number of hogs over 6 months old on farms June 1 was 10 per cent smaller than a year earlier and the smallest for the date since 1938.—U.S.D.A.

Feed Allocation under New O.P.A.

The renewed price control law contains the following clause:

Feed—The secretary of agriculture, through the Commodity Credit Corp. or otherwise, is hereby authorized to allocate feed which he controls to feeders of livestock and poultry in domestic areas which he may determine to be in an emergency shortage condition with respect to animal and poultry feed.

Supplementing Pig Rations

At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station weanling pigs that had been confined in drylot from birth were fed a basal ration of ground yellow corn, wheat flour middlings, soybean meal, fish meal, tankage minerals and fortified cod-liver oil. This ration was very inadequate even though chemical analysis and vitamin assays indicated that it was adequate in the nutrients known to be required by the pig.

Supplementing the basal ration with 6 per cent of dried corn distillers' solubles increased the gains 16 per cent and death losses were decreased. When the basal ration was supplemented with thiamin hydrochloride, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, Ca pantothenate, pyridoxine and choline chloride, growth response was increased and death losses were reduced from 31 to 9 per cent. This supplementation was not as complete nutritionally as the addition of 10 per cent of alfalfa meal, but was more effective than dried corn distillers' solubles.

Alfalfa meal was a more adequate supplement in promoting normal development of feet, legs, gaits and thrift than the other supplements. It may have been supplying factors in addition to the B-vitamins known to be required by the pig. Pigs that had nursed sows fed a fortified ration during lactation manifested a residual effect of the higher nutritional regime during the postweaning tests.

Death losses during the growing-fattening period were reduced 4-fold by fortification of the lactation ration. Moderate proliferation of the Schwann cells and marked demyelination of the fibers of the sciatic nerve was present in a pig that "goose stepped" severely. The changes in the nerves of a mildly affected pig were similar, but less marked while nerves from the normal pig showed no significant changes.

CHARLES J. MITCHELL, assistant manager of the Mill Mutuals North West Department, Minneapolis, was elevated to the presidency of the International Institute of Milling Technology at that body's annual convention held at the Hotel Morrison, Chicago. Mr. Mitchell succeeds Frank M. Walter, of the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co., who has been at the helm of this research body for the past two years. Treas. Russell B. Maas of Screw Conveyor Corporation, was elected first vice pres., John L. Neenan of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., was elected second vice pres., and E. G. Berry of B. F. Gump Co., was named treas.

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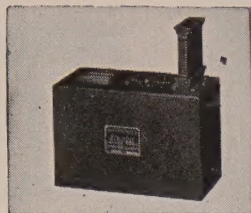
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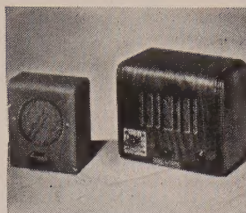
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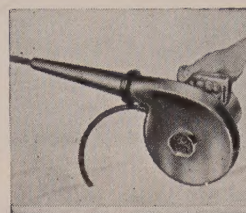
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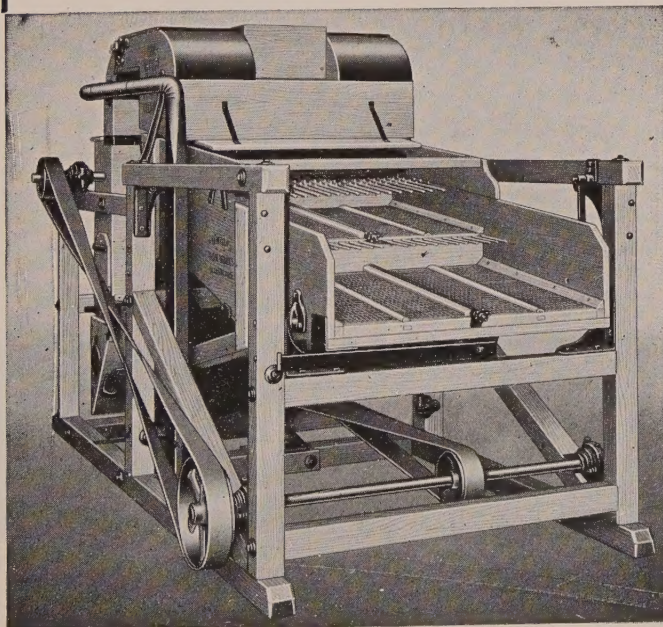
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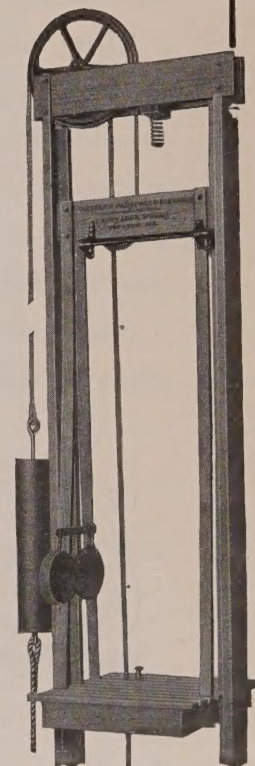


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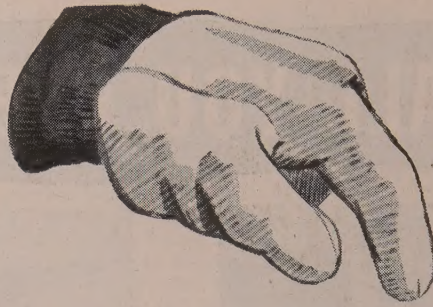
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